



Supplementary Information for

MENA Americans are not perceived, nor perceive themselves to be just White

Neda Maghbouleh, Ariela Schachter, and René D. Flores

Neda Maghbouleh

Email: neda.maghbouleh@utoronto.ca

This PDF file includes:

- Sampling and survey procedures
- Text and Questions for the External Classification Experiment
- Text and Questions for the Self-Identification Experiment
- Variables and Methods
- Figures S1 to S28
- Tables S1 to S10
- SI References

Sampling and Survey procedures

Our primary data collection efforts took place on Prolific, an online survey platform. Prolific maintains an opt-in database of over 200,000 respondents located in the United States and routinely collects demographic, socioeconomic, political, and geographic data on participants. This allows researchers to collect convenience samples of respondents with particular profiles. Prolific identified non-Hispanic White and MENA participants by asking them the following question: Please indicate your ethnicity (i.e. peoples' ethnicity describes their feeling of belonging and attachment to a distinct group of a larger population that shares their ancestry, color, language or religion)?

- African
- Black/African American
- Caribbean
- East Asian
- Latino/Hispanic
- Middle Eastern
- Mixed
- Native American or Alaskan Native
- South Asian
- White/Caucasian
- Other (please feel free to let us know your ethnicity via email)
- White / Sephardic Jew
- Black/British
- White Mexican
- Romani/Traveller
- South East Asian

Note that Prolific maintains databases of respondents in multiple countries which explains why the ethnicity question includes categories that are uncommon in the United States.

In order to ensure the integrity of our data, we followed a set protocol to filter out invalid cases, which we applied to our three samples. We discarded any individuals who failed more than one attention check. We also did not include respondents who took less than a minute to finish the survey. Our key measure of ancestry was a series of four write-in questions capturing the ethnicity of the respondents' maternal and paternal grandparents. We excluded respondents who did not answer these questions or provided nonsensical responses. Last, we filtered out respondents who took the survey more than once and those taking the survey outside of the U.S. We applied these validity criteria before examining individuals' substantive responses.

Prolific MENA Sample and Survey

In July-September 2021 we conducted a survey of 324 MENA individuals on Prolific. Participation was limited to U.S.-based adult respondents who had previously self-identified as Middle Eastern to Prolific. Participation was voluntary and respondents were compensated for their time. Informed consent was obtained on the front page of our online survey. Prolific also has its own consent procedures with the survey panels they recruit. The survey was designed to take under 10 minutes. The median completion time was 6.8 minutes. To ensure quality data, we included two standard attention checks. Respondents who failed more than one attention check were excluded, as were those who completed the survey in under 1 minute or took the survey multiple times.

Prolific non-Hispanic White Sample and Survey

In September 2021 we conducted a second survey of 421 non-Hispanic White individuals on Prolific. Participation was limited to U.S.-based adult respondents who had previously self-identified as White and not Hispanic to Prolific. Participation was voluntary and respondents were compensated for their time. The survey was designed to take under 8 minutes. The median completion time was 7.1 minutes. To ensure quality data, we included three standard attention checks. Respondents who failed more than one attention check were excluded, as were those who completed the survey in under 1 minute or took the survey multiple times. In addition, to ensure no individuals with MENA ancestry were accidentally included in this sample, all respondents were asked to write-in the ethnicity or ancestry of each of their four grandparents. Four respondents wrote-in one or more grandparents with a MENA ancestry and were excluded from the sample (see details on hand coding of grandparent ancestry below).

Lucid MENA Sample and Survey

Because Prolific's ethnicity question only specifies "Middle Eastern" and does not delineate a North African category, we collected a second sample of MENA respondents from a second online survey platform. Lucid works with multiple online survey platforms to maintain a potential opt-in database of millions of respondents located in the United States, and routinely collects demographic, socioeconomic, political, and geographic data on participants. This allows researchers to collect convenience samples of respondents with particular profiles. Unlike Prolific, Lucid does not collect data on MENA ethnicity or ancestry, so we worked with the company to develop a filter based on the place of birth of individuals' grandparents. Respondents were asked at the beginning of the survey if any of their grandparents had roots in the Middle East or North Africa. Later in the survey they were asked to write-in the ethnicity or ancestry of each of their four grandparents. Only respondents who wrote-in one or more grandparents with a MENA ancestry were included in the sample. This allowed us to identify individuals who had either Middle Eastern or North African roots and provided an alternative way to capture MENA ethnicity based on ideas about ancestry, which have been shown to shape identification and ethnic belonging (1, 2). Our third sample consisted of 329 adult U.S. residents who reported having at least one grandparent born in the Middle East or North Africa and met our other inclusion criteria.

Our Lucid sample survey was in the field for the month of August (2021). Informed consent was obtained on the front page of our online survey. Lucid also has its own consent procedures with the survey panels they recruit. The survey was designed to take under 10 minutes. The median completion time was 7.9 minutes. To ensure quality data, we included three standard attention checks. Respondents who failed more than one attention check were excluded, as were those who completed the survey in under 1 minute or took the survey multiple times.

Neither Prolific nor Lucid share how many respondents were originally invited to take each survey, so response rates cannot be completed. This is typical for online convenience sample survey platforms. None of the survey samples are representative (see Table S1 for descriptive statistics of each sample). Nevertheless, recent evidence suggests that national samples of online respondents provide very similar results to samples that are explicitly designed to be representative (3). In addition, our experimental design supports the internal validity of our studies.

Hand-coding Grandparent Ancestry

In order to identify individuals of MENA background in the Prolific surveys, respondents were asked to write-in the ancestral origins of their maternal and paternal grandparents. This was the primary inclusion criteria used to code individuals as either MENA or non-MENA and also served as an additional quality check for our data. All cases where nonsensical words, non-response, or even grandparents' first names, were provided as write-in responses were eliminated.

Valid responses coded as MENA were further identified as Middle Eastern, North African, or both depending on the write-in responses to the maternal and paternal grandparents question. Our inclusion criteria embraced Middle Eastern and North African write-in labels that are typically aggregated in both

the White (e.g., Iranian, Egyptian) and Black (e.g., Somali, Sudanese) U.S. Census categories. Because the geographic boundaries of the MENA region are ambiguous, coding determinations were made based on inclusive working definitions of MENA offered by the U.S. Census Bureau and the United Nations Statistics Division. Our definition thus stretched across Azerbaijan and Iran to the Levant, the Horn of Africa, and western edge of Morocco. It also included Armenia, Israel, and Turkey. In this way, our MENA sample intentionally brings together a population highly diverse in ancestry, ethnicity, language, nationality, and physical appearance.

The table below further specifies how we coded common write-in responses to the maternal and paternal grandparents question, which included national and religious labels:

Table D1. MENA, Middle Eastern, and North African variable

Respondent grandparent write-in	MENA	ME	NA
Jewish	No	-	-
Muslim	No	-	-
Afghan	No	-	-
Algerian	Yes	No	Yes
Armenian	Yes	Yes	No
Assyrian	Yes	Yes	No
(Azerbaijan) Azeri	Yes	Yes	No
Bahraini	Yes	Yes	No
Cypriot	No	-	-
Egyptian	Yes	No	Yes
Iranian	Yes	Yes	No
Iraqi	Yes	Yes	No
Israeli	Yes	Yes	No
Jordanian	Yes	Yes	No

Kuwaiti	Yes	Yes	No
Lebanese	Yes	Yes	No
Libyan	Yes	No	Yes
Middle Eastern	Yes	Yes	No
Moroccan	Yes	No	Yes
North African	Yes	No	Yes
Omani	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistani	No	-	-
Palestinian	Yes	Yes	No
Qatari	Yes	Yes	No
Saudi Arabian	Yes	Yes	No
Somali	Yes	No	Yes
Sudanese	Yes	Yes	Yes
Syrian	Yes	Yes	No
Tajik(istan)	No	No	No
Tunisian	Yes	No	Yes
Turkish	Yes	Yes	No

(UAE) Emirati	Yes	Yes	No
Yemeni	Yes	Yes	No

When possible, we also validated misspelled write-in answers (e.g., “Labanese”) and write-in answers that were Anglicized versions of recognizable labels (e.g., “Lubnani,” which means Lebanese in Arabic).

Text and Questions for the External Classification Experiment

Respondents were introduced to the external classification experiment with the following screen:

In this section of the survey we are interested in studying how people classify the race/ethnicity of others. You will be presented with pairs of profiles describing different immigrants living in the United States. For each pair of profiles, please look at the information carefully, and then indicate how you would classify each person's race/ethnicity. There are **no correct or incorrect answers for this**, we just want to understand how people make these classifications. Even if you aren't entirely sure, please indicate your best guess about the race/ethnicity of each person.

You will receive the following categories of information about each immigrant:

Primary language spoken at home
Occupation
Ancestors are from
Name
Religion
Skin Color

In the conjoint experiment the order of information was randomized across respondents. An additional randomization, orthogonal to the conjoint experiment, assigned respondents to either view profiles of immigrants or native-born individuals, in order to control for nativity effects.

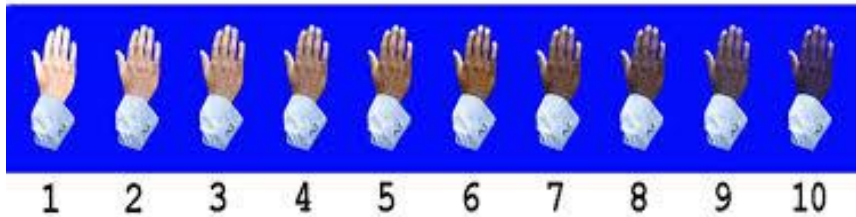
Note that respondents were randomly assigned to read about "immigrants" or "U.S.-born citizens" in order to control for any assumptions about nativity status. The examples included here are for a respondent randomly assigned the "immigrant" condition; respondents assigned to the citizen condition instead were reminded that the profiles were citizens each time the word "immigrant" appears in the examples above and below.

After reading this intro text, respondents viewed 5 pairs of randomly assigned profiles (10 total profiles). In conjoint designs, profiles are typically presented in randomly assigned pairs even when they are not being explicitly compared to one another, as in our experiment, because the presentation of pairs makes the task more interesting and maximizes respondent engagement, yielding more accurate estimates (4). Using this approach, we can identify the independent (causal) effects of each of our treatments, net of all of the other traits included in the experiment. Critically, the conjoint design allows us to directly compare

effect sizes. Additionally, evaluation of repeated profiles is standard in conjoint experiments and used to increase statistical power (5).

The design of the conjoint experiment is modeled after a similar experiment exploring broader ethnoracial classification norms practiced by non-Hispanic Whites (6). We modified this design to focus on characteristics that might mark someone as MENA, White, or Black. In addition, we included additional attribute levels to capture heterogeneity within the three major US MENA sub-groups: Arabs, North Africans, and Iranians/Iraqis. Table D2 details each treatment and its treatment levels.

Table D2. External Classification Experiment Profile Attributes and Attribute Values



Attributes	Values
Name	<i>White:</i> Claire, Jake <i>Black:</i> DeShawn, Lakisha <i>MENA- Egyptian:</i> Mohammed, Nawal <i>MENA- Lebanese:</i> Ziad, Randa <i>MENA- Iranian:</i> Alireza, Samira
Religion	Christian (Protestant), Christian (Catholic), Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Atheist/Agnostic
Primary Language Spoken at Home	English, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Amharic, German
Occupation	<i>Low-status:</i> Fast Food Cook, Cashier, Home Health Aide <i>Medium-status:</i> Real Estate Agent, Food Service Manager, Paralegal <i>High-status:</i> Doctor, Sales Manager, Lawyer
Skin Color ^a	<p style="text-align: center;">Scale of Skin Color Darkness</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>
Ancestors are from ^b	<i>European:</i> England and Germany <i>Sub-Saharan African:</i> Nigeria and Ethiopia <i>MENA:</i> Lebanon and Syria, Egypt and Morocco, Iran and Iraq <i>European-MENA:</i> Germany and Lebanon, Germany and Syria, England and Lebanon, England and Syria, Germany and Egypt, Germany and Morocco, England and Egypt, England and Morocco, Germany and Iran, Germany and Iraq, England and Iran, England and Iraq <i>European-Sub-Saharan:</i> Germany and Nigeria, Germany and Ethiopia, England and Ethiopia, England and Nigeria <i>Sub-Saharan-MENA:</i> Nigeria and Lebanon, Nigerian and Syria, Ethiopia and Lebanon, Ethiopia and Syria, Nigeria and Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco, Ethiopia and Egypt, Ethiopia and Morocco, Nigeria and Iran, Nigeria and Iraq, Ethiopia and Iran, Ethiopia and Iraq

^a Each profile was assigned one of the 10 hand images. Images come from Massey and Martin (2003).

^b Ancestor treatments were weighted so that the broader categories (European, Sub-Saharan African, European-MENA, etc.) had even chances of assignment to each profile.

Note: respondents were also assigned to randomly read about immigrants or U.S.-born citizens.

Respondents viewed two randomly assigned profiles side-by-side, as shown below:

	Immigrant 1	Immigrant 2
Primary language spoken at home	German	German
Occupation	Lawyer	Real Estate Agent
Ancestors are from	Ethiopia and Lebanon	England and Germany
Name	Claire	Jake
Religion	Christian (Catholic)	Atheist/Agnostic
Skin Color		

Again, this example is from a respondent assigned the ‘immigrant’ condition. Respondents assigned the citizen condition saw a table with the headers “U.S.-born Citizen1” and “U.S.-born Citizen 2”. After viewing the two randomly assigned profiles, respondents were then asked to classify each profile, as shown below:

How would you classify these immigrants? (please choose the single best category for each individual)

	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Middle Eastern/North African (MENA)	Asian
Immigrant 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Immigrant 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In pretests we allowed respondents to select multiple categories rather than a ‘single best’ one; however, we found no substantive differences with this design and asked for single categories for parsimony.

Text and Questions for the Self-Identification Experiment

To assess the effect of offering a MENA category for self-identification, we replicated the Census Bureau's 2015 National Content Test conducted in 2015 (7). We replicated this experiment because the Census data was not available for re-analysis and because this allowed us to look at heterogeneous treatment effects within our sample. We inserted this second experiment in our two surveys of MENA respondents collected via Prolific and Lucid. To minimize ordering effects, we randomly varied the order in which our respondents took the conjoint experiment from study 1 and the factorial experiment from study 2.

We followed all wording and design decisions made by the Census Bureau (7). Respondents randomly assigned to the control condition viewed the following:

What is your race or origin?

(Select one or more boxes.)

White

(For example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.)

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

(For example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.)

Black or African Am.

(For example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.)

Asian

(For example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)

American Indian or Alaska Native

(For example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.)

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

(For example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.)

Some other race or origin

In contrast, respondents randomly assigned to the treatment condition viewed the following:

Which categories describe you?

(Select all boxes that apply. Note, you may report more than one group.)

White

(For example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc.)

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

(For example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc.)

Black or African Am.

(For example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.)

Asian

(For example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)

American Indian or Alaska Native

(For example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.)

Middle Eastern or North African

(For example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.)

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

(For example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.)

Some other race, ethnicity, or origin

Variables and Methods

External Classification Experiment

We recoded the original categorical classification dependent variable into three binary measures indicating whether the profile was classified as MENA (=1, else=0), White (=1, else=0), or Black (=1, else=0).

Our independent variables are the treatment variables, which are each a categorical variable reflecting the attribute levels in the experiment. Following Schachter et al., we collapsed some attribute levels to aid in the interpretation of effects. Specifically, we combined male/female pairs of names representing specific racialized groups (Claire and Jake, Mohammed and Nawal, etc.). We also grouped specific occupations into low, medium, and high-status occupations, and skin color into a three-category measure indicating light (skin tones 1-3), medium (tones 4-6) and dark (tones 7-10) (see SI reference 6 for details). Finally, we group ancestry treatments based on whether they are only European/Sub-Saharan African/MENA, or a 50-50 combination of two of those three groups.

To understand the results of the conjoint experiment we estimate average marginal component effects (AMCEs), which are conditional on all other treatments included in the experiment. AMCEs can be efficiently estimated using an OLS model but treatment effects are not model dependent (8). We use STATA's "cluster" command to estimate Eicker-White standard errors, which adjust for clustering within respondents. This approach allows us to estimate the causal effect of each of our treatments net of all of the other traits included in the experiment, as well as directly compare effect sizes across treatments.

Self-Identification Experiment

Our dependent variable for the self-identification experiment reports whether respondents identify as White only, MENA only, MENA and any other category, or any other non-White and non-MENA category. Our key independent variable is a binary measure indicating if respondents were assigned to the treatment condition (=1) or control (=0).

We use two methods to evaluate the effect of treatment assignment on identification. First, within each MENA survey sample we conduct Pearson's Chi-Square tests which indicate that the distribution of identification responses is significantly different across the control and treatment conditions (see Tables S4 and S5).

Second, to understand whether the treatment assignment significantly pushed respondents away from identifying as White only and to make comparisons of this treatment effect across samples or subgroups, we recode the dependent variable into a binary indicator (1 = White only, else=0). We estimate linear probability models using OLS to predict identifying as White only based on treatment assignment. To test whether there are differences in the treatment effect on identifying as White only across the MENA and Lucid survey samples, we combine responses into one sample and interact treatment assignment with a binary indicator of sample source (Prolific or Lucid) (See Figure S8).

We use a similar approach to test for differences across subgroups (by immigrant generation and by perceptions of anti-MENA discrimination in the United States). Note: our question on respondents' perceptions of discrimination is adapted from the Pew Research Center American Trends Panel and University of Texas/Texas Politics Project Poll. We ask: "In your opinion in the United States today, how much discrimination is there against ____." Respondents are asked to share their opinions for all of the following groups: Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) Americans; undocumented immigrants; gay and lesbian Americans; Muslim Americans; Hispanic Americans; Black Americans; and Jewish Americans. Respondents were asked to choose from the following four options for their answers: None; A Little;

Some; A Lot. For each analysis we interact treatment assignment with the relevant subgroup measure to predict identifying as White only (See Figures S14 and S15).

Finally, because our ancestry categories are not mutually exclusive (respondents can have both Middle Eastern and North African ancestry), to test for differences by ancestry we estimate global interaction models (e.g., separate models using treatment assignment to predict identifying as White only). Because our models do not include any other control variables (as is typical in an experiment), this is equivalent to our other interaction analyses.

Index Supplementary Tables and Figures

1. Table S1: Descriptive Statistics of Each Survey Sample

External Classification Experiment

2. Table S2: Average Marginal Component Effects (AMCEs) Predicting MENA Classification by Survey Sample
3. Table S3: Average Marginal Components Effects (AMCEs) Predicting non-MENA Classification by Survey Sample
4. Figure S1. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting MENA Classification
5. Figure S2. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting White Classification
6. Figure S3. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting Black Classification
7. Figure S4. Examining Expanded Name Treatment Effects
8. Figure S5. Examining Expanded Skin Color Treatment Effects
9. Figure S6. Examining Expanded Occupation Treatment Effects
10. Figure S7. Examining Expanded Ancestry Treatment Effects
11. Figure S8. Comparing Ancestry Treatment Effects on MENA Classification by Survey Sample
12. Figures S9. Comparing Skin Color Treatment Effects on MENA Classification by Survey Sample
13. Figures S10. Comparing Skin Color Treatment Effects on White and Black Classification by Survey Sample

Self-Identification Experiment

14. Table S4. Effects of NCT Treatment, Prolific Sample
15. Table S5. Effects of NCT Treatment, Lucid Sample
16. Table S6. Effects of NCT Treatment by Ancestry, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples
17. Table S7. Effects of NCT Treatment by Immigrant Generation, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples
18. Table S8. Effects of NCT Treatment by Perceptions of Anti-MENA Discrimination, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples
19. Table S9: Randomization Check for Self-Identification Experiment: Predicting Assignment to Treatment Condition
20. Table S10: Effects of NCT Treatment by Religion, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples
21. Figure S11. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only Across MENA Samples
22. Figure S12. Self-Identification Experiment Results, Lucid Sample
23. Figure S13. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents with at least one Middle Eastern Grandparent
24. Figure S14. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents with at least one North African Grandparent
25. Figure S15. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to First-Generation Respondents
26. Figure S16. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Second-Generation Respondents
27. Figure S17. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Third-Plus-Generation Respondents
28. Figure S18. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents who do not perceive a lot of discrimination against MENAs in the U.S.
29. Figure S19. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents who perceive a lot of discrimination against MENAs in the U.S.
30. Figure S20. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by MENA Ancestry
31. Figure S21. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Immigrant Generation
32. Figure S22. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Perceptions of anti-MENA Discrimination
33. Figure S23. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Muslim Respondents
34. Figure S24. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Christian Respondents
35. Figure S25. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to 'Other Religion' Respondents
36. Figure S26. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Non-Religious Respondents
37. Figure S27. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Religious Affiliation
38. Figure S28. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only based on Perceived Levels of Anti-MENA and Anti-Muslim Discrimination

Table S1: Descriptive Statistics by Survey Sample

	<u>MENA (Prolific)</u>			<u>non-Hispanic White (Prolific)</u>			<u>MENA (Lucid)</u>		
	Mean/Prop.	SD	n	Mean/Prop.	SD	n	Mean/P rop.	SD	n
Age	24.73	8.47	325	29.67	10.20	421	31.66	9.83	329
Gender (female)	.75		326	.66		421	.47		329
Education			327			421			329
Some high school	.00			.01			.01		
High school graduate	.19			.11			.16		
Some college	.34			.28			.25		
Four year college degree	.37			.31			.33		
Graduate/professional degree	.10			.29			.26		
Household Income			324			421			328
Less than 29,999	.21			.17			.13		
30,000-59,999	.25			.26			.25		
60,000-99,999	.21			.22			.25		
100,000 or more	.33			.35			.37		
Partisanship			326			421			329
Democrat	.75			.75			.67		
Republican	.12			.19			.17		
Other	.13			.06			.16		
Immigrant Generation			326			421			329
First	.15			.01			.20		
Second	.44			.01			.20		
Third+	.40			.98			.60		
Religion			325			421			329
Muslim	.31			.01			.27		
Christian	.26			.43			.46		
Other Religion	.09			.13			.08		
None/Not Religious	.34			.44			.19		
One or more Middle Eastern grandparent (1=yes)	.76		333	.00	.00	421	.73		329
One or more North African grandparent (1=yes)	.15		333	.00	.00	421	.37		329
Believe MENAs in the United States experience 'A lot' of discrimination	.50		325	.57	.50	421	.45		328
Believe Muslims in the United States experience 'A lot' of discrimination	.68		325	.63		421	.53		328

Table S2. Average Marginal Component Effects (AMCES) Predicting MENA Classification by Survey Sample

Sample	MENA (Prolific)		MENA (Lucid)		Non-Hispanic Whites (Prolific)	
	coef	se	coef	se	coef	se
Name (ref=Claire/Jake)						
DeShawn/Lakisha	0.02	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.03)	-0.02	(0.02)
Mohammed/Nawal	0.08***	(0.02)	0.03	(0.03)	0.10***	(0.02)
Ziad/Randa	0.08**	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.03)	0.02	(0.02)
Alireza/Samira	0.07**	(0.03)	0.01	(0.03)	0.05*	(0.02)
Religion (ref= Protestant)						
Catholic	0.07*	(0.03)	-0.00	(0.03)	0.04	(0.03)
Hindu	0.07*	(0.03)	0.01	(0.03)	0.06*	(0.03)
Jewish	0.05+	(0.03)	0.03	(0.03)	0.05*	(0.03)
Muslim	0.11***	(0.03)	0.08*	(0.03)	0.10***	(0.03)
Buddhist	0.04	(0.03)	-0.03	(0.03)	0.04+	(0.03)
Atheist/Agnostic	0.08*	(0.03)	-0.00	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)
Language (ref= English)						
Amharic	0.10***	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)	0.11***	(0.02)
Arabic	0.20***	(0.03)	0.11***	(0.03)	0.19***	(0.02)
Persian	0.16***	(0.03)	0.07**	(0.03)	0.15***	(0.02)
German	0.01	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.03)	-0.01	(0.02)
Occupation (ref= Low status)						
Medium status	0.01	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.02)
High status	0.00	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)
Skin color (ref= Light)						
Medium	0.01	(0.02)	0.04	(0.02)	0.08***	(0.02)
Dark	-0.12***	(0.02)	-0.08***	(0.02)	-0.04*	(0.02)
Family Ancestry (ref= European)						
Sub-Saharan	0.16***	(0.04)	0.14***	(0.04)	0.14***	(0.04)
Arab	0.51***	(0.04)	0.34***	(0.04)	0.36***	(0.04)
North African	0.55***	(0.04)	0.36***	(0.04)	0.36***	(0.04)
Iran/Iraq	0.55***	(0.04)	0.38***	(0.04)	0.37***	(0.04)
European-Sub-Saharan	0.10*	(0.04)	0.05	(0.03)	0.05	(0.03)
European-Arab	0.42***	(0.04)	0.21***	(0.04)	0.22***	(0.04)
European-North African	0.35***	(0.04)	0.18***	(0.04)	0.16***	(0.04)
European Iran/Iraq	0.38***	(0.04)	0.22***	(0.04)	0.27***	(0.04)
Sub-Saharan-Arab	0.41***	(0.04)	0.23***	(0.04)	0.28***	(0.03)
Sub-Saharan-North African	0.42***	(0.04)	0.25***	(0.04)	0.23***	(0.04)
Sub-Saharan-Iran/Iraq	0.41***	(0.04)	0.25***	(0.04)	0.33***	(0.04)
Constant	0.05	(0.04)	0.13***	(0.04)	0.06	(0.04)
Observations	3,330	3,330	3,290	3,290	4,210	4,210
R-squared	0.17	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10

Clustered standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10

Table S3. Average Marginal Component Effects (AMCES) Predicting non-MENA Classification by Survey Sample

Sample	White Classification				Black Classification							
					Non-Hispanic						Non-Hispanic	
	MENA (Prolific)		MENA (Lucid)		White (Prolific)		MENA (Prolific)		MENA (Lucid)		White (Prolific)	
	coef	se	coef	se	coef	se	coef	se	coef	se	coef	se
Name (ref=Claire/Jake)												
DeShawn/Lakisha	-0.05*	(0.02)	0.00	(0.02)	-0.03+	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)	0.04+	(0.02)
Mohammed/Nawal	-0.04*	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	-0.04*	(0.02)	-0.03	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	-0.05*	(0.02)
Ziad/Randa	-0.04+	(0.02)	0.00	(0.02)	-0.02	(0.02)	-0.05*	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)
Alireza/Samira	-0.02	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	-0.04*	(0.02)	-0.04+	(0.02)	-0.04+	(0.02)
Religion (ref= Protestant)												
Catholic	-0.01	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)	-0.03	(0.02)	-0.05+	(0.03)	-0.02	(0.03)	-0.01	(0.02)
Hindu	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.02)	-0.04*	(0.02)	-0.04	(0.03)	-0.02	(0.03)	-0.05*	(0.02)
Jewish	-0.03	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)	-0.03	(0.02)	-0.04	(0.03)	-0.06**	(0.02)
Muslim	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.04+	(0.02)	-0.07***	(0.02)	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.04	(0.03)	-0.04*	(0.02)
Buddhist	-0.05*	(0.02)	-0.02	(0.02)	-0.02	(0.02)	0.00	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)	-0.04+	(0.02)
Atheist/Agnostic	-0.05*	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	-0.03	(0.02)	-0.04	(0.03)	-0.02	(0.03)	-0.00	(0.02)
Language (ref= English)												
Amharic	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.05**	(0.02)	-0.06***	(0.02)	-0.03	(0.02)	0.04	(0.02)	-0.06**	(0.02)
Arabic	-0.09***	(0.02)	-0.06***	(0.02)	-0.09***	(0.02)	-0.10***	(0.02)	-0.02	(0.02)	-0.10***	(0.02)
Persian	-0.10***	(0.02)	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.04*	(0.02)	-0.06**	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	-0.11***	(0.02)
German	-0.00	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)	0.03+	(0.02)	-0.01	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)	-0.04+	(0.02)
Occupation (ref= Low status)												
Medium status	0.01	(0.01)	-0.02	(0.01)	-0.00	(0.01)	-0.02	(0.02)	-0.00	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)
High status	0.01	(0.01)	-0.03+	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	-0.01	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)	0.03*	(0.02)
Skin color (ref= Light)												
Medium	-0.22***	(0.02)	-0.29***	(0.02)	-0.38***	(0.02)	0.20***	(0.02)	0.23***	(0.02)	0.23***	(0.02)
Dark	-0.29***	(0.02)	-0.38***	(0.02)	-0.44***	(0.02)	0.41***	(0.02)	0.48***	(0.02)	0.50***	(0.02)
Family Ancestry (ref= European)												
Sub-Saharan	-0.29***	(0.03)	-0.29***	(0.04)	-0.19***	(0.03)	0.15***	(0.04)	0.18***	(0.04)	0.07*	(0.03)
Arab	-0.29***	(0.03)	-0.21***	(0.04)	-0.21***	(0.03)	-0.21***	(0.03)	-0.13***	(0.04)	-0.15***	(0.03)
North African	-0.31***	(0.03)	-0.29***	(0.03)	-0.19***	(0.03)	-0.23***	(0.03)	-0.06+	(0.04)	-0.16***	(0.03)
Iran/Iraq	-0.32***	(0.03)	-0.25***	(0.04)	-0.20***	(0.03)	-0.22***	(0.03)	-0.12***	(0.03)	-0.17***	(0.03)
European-Sub-Saharan	-0.17***	(0.03)	-0.17***	(0.04)	-0.13***	(0.03)	0.09*	(0.04)	0.11**	(0.03)	0.09**	(0.03)
European-Arab	-0.24***	(0.03)	-0.14***	(0.04)	-0.08**	(0.03)	-0.18***	(0.03)	-0.07*	(0.03)	-0.15***	(0.03)
European-North African	-0.20***	(0.03)	-0.10*	(0.04)	-0.07*	(0.03)	-0.16***	(0.03)	-0.05	(0.04)	-0.09**	(0.03)
European Iran/Iraq	-0.21***	(0.03)	-0.13***	(0.04)	-0.12***	(0.03)	-0.16***	(0.04)	-0.08*	(0.03)	-0.17***	(0.03)
Sub-Saharan-Arab	-0.31***	(0.03)	-0.25***	(0.04)	-0.19***	(0.03)	-0.08*	(0.04)	0.05	(0.04)	-0.09**	(0.03)
Sub-Saharan-North African	-0.31***	(0.03)	-0.24***	(0.03)	-0.18***	(0.03)	-0.10**	(0.03)	0.02	(0.04)	-0.05+	(0.03)
Sub-Saharan-Iran/Iraq	-0.28***	(0.03)	-0.25***	(0.03)	-0.21***	(0.03)	-0.12**	(0.04)	0.05	(0.04)	-0.10**	(0.03)
Constant	0.67***	(0.04)	0.68***	(0.04)	0.68***	(0.03)	0.23***	(0.04)	0.09*	(0.04)	0.20***	(0.03)
Observations	3,330	3,330	3,290	3,290	4,210	4,210	3,330	3,330	3,290	3,290	4,210	4,210
R-squared	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.26

Clustered standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10

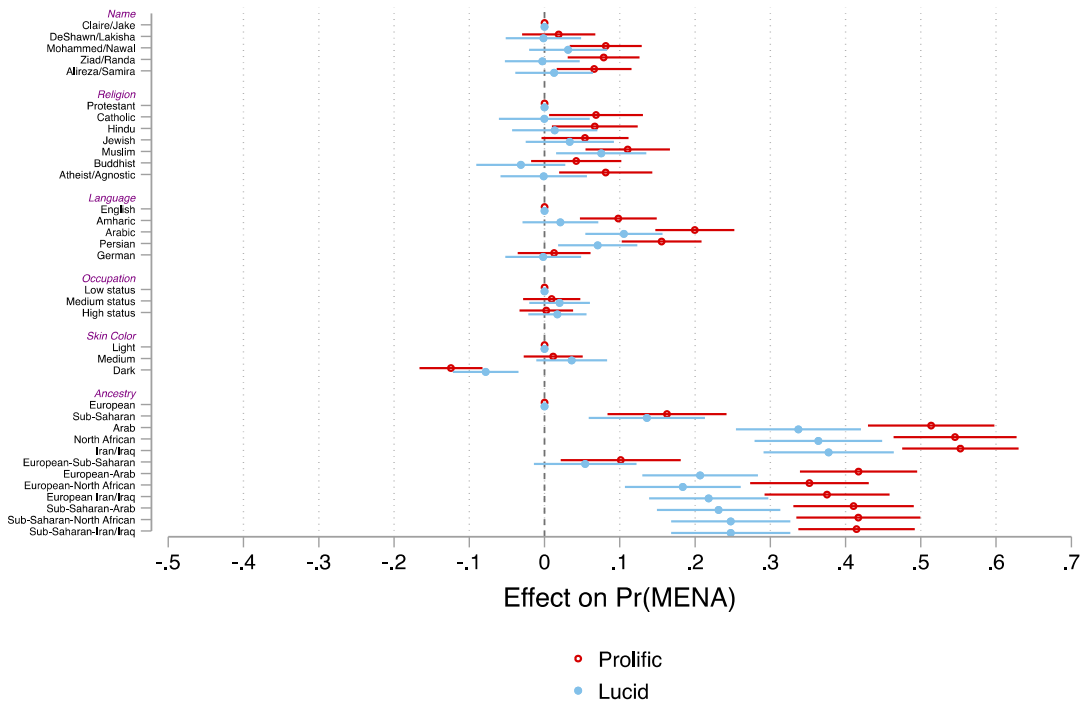


Figure S1. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting MENA Classification

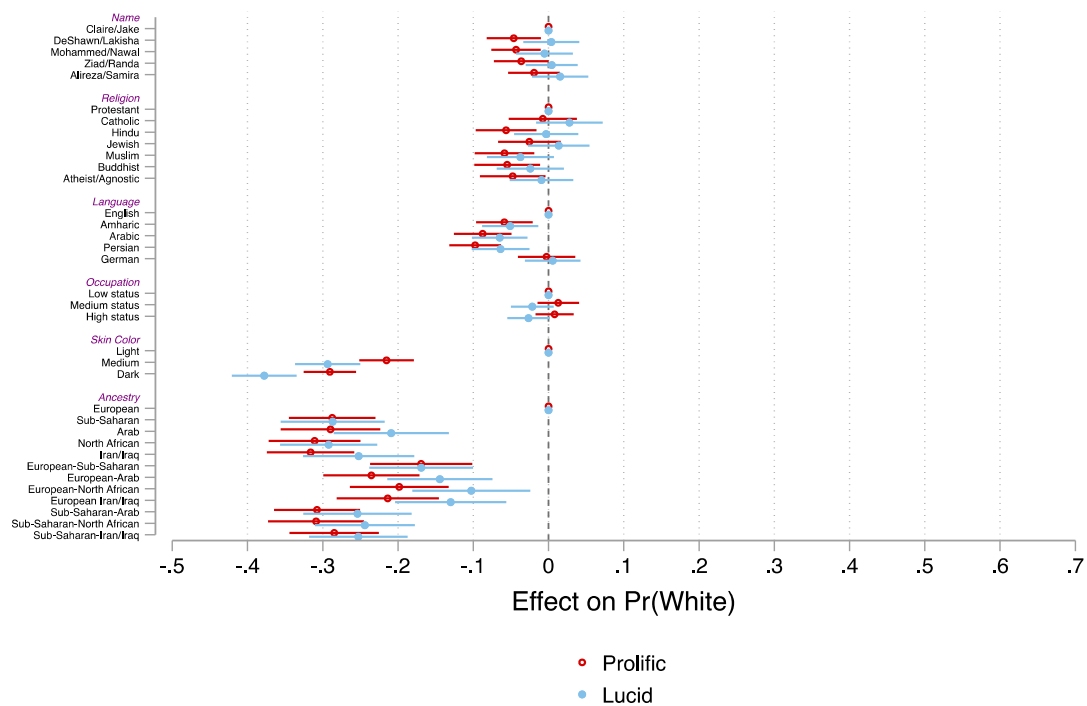


Figure S2. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting White Classification

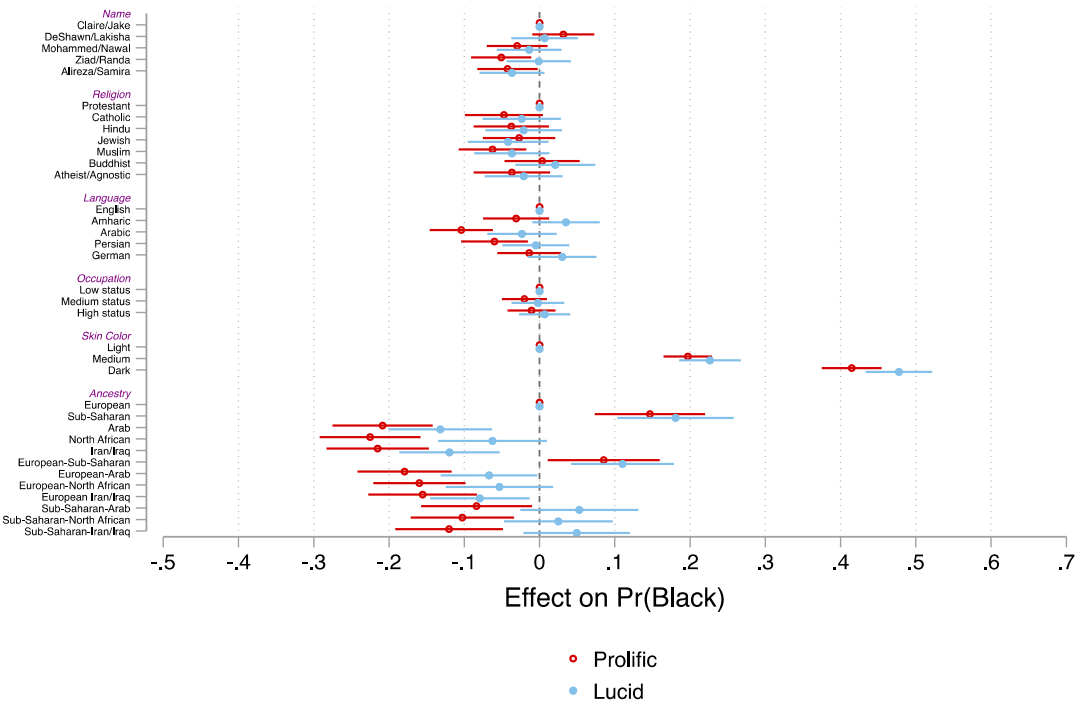


Figure S3. Comparing Conjoint Results Across MENA Respondent Samples, Predicting Black Classification

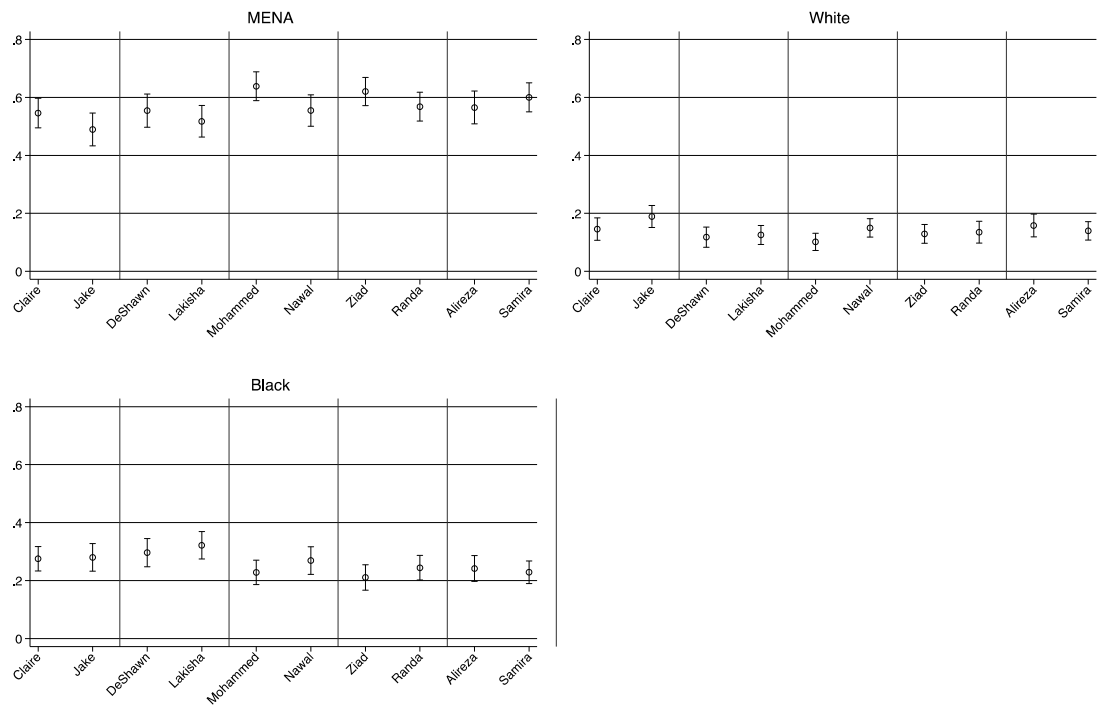


Figure S4. Examining Expanded Name Treatment Effects, Predicting Classification as MENA, White, or Black

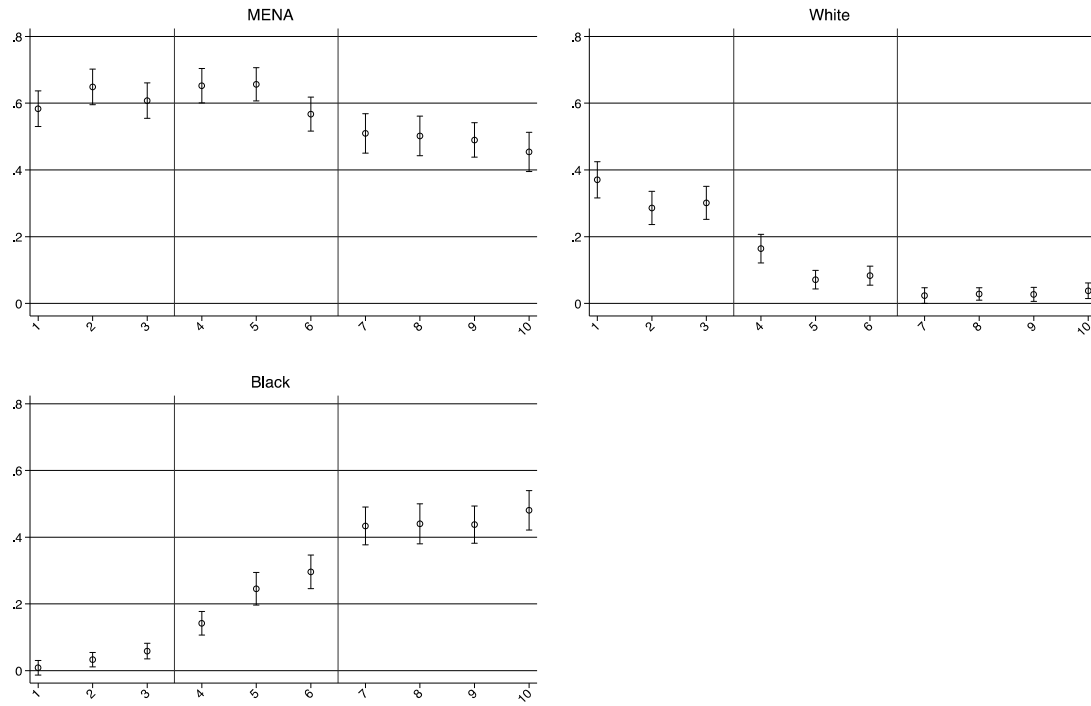


Figure S5. Examining Expanded Skin Color Treatment Effects, Predicting Classification as MENA, White, or Black

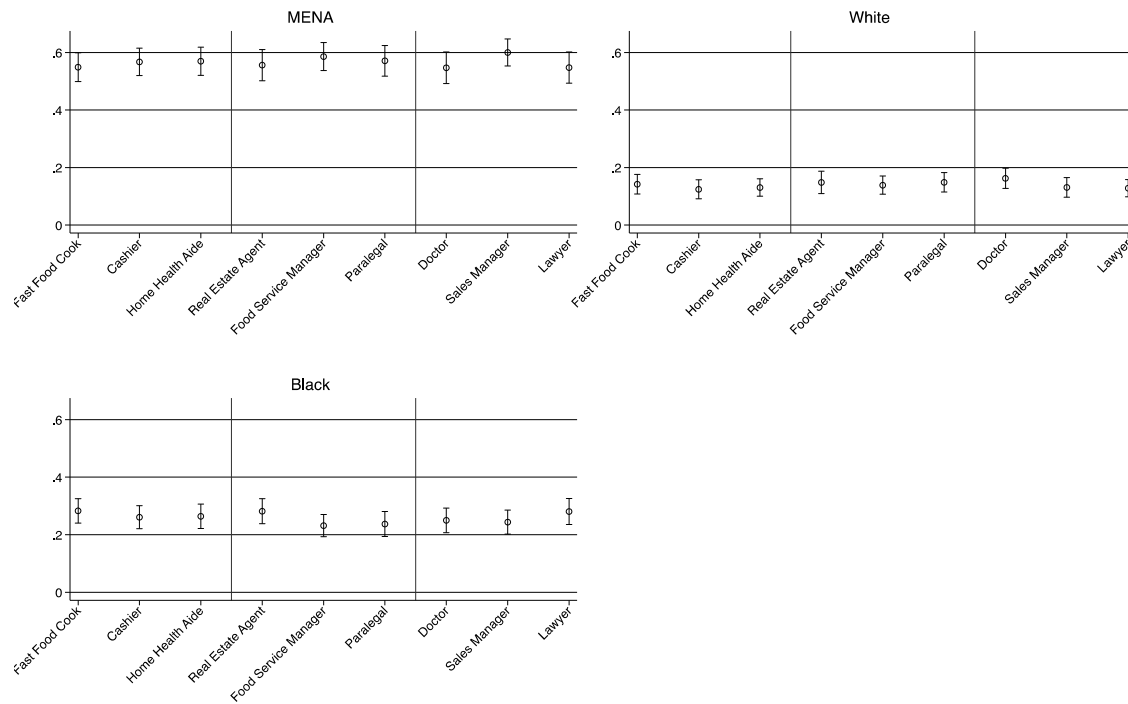


Figure S6. Examining Expanded Occupation Treatment Effects, Predicting Classification as MENA, White, or Black

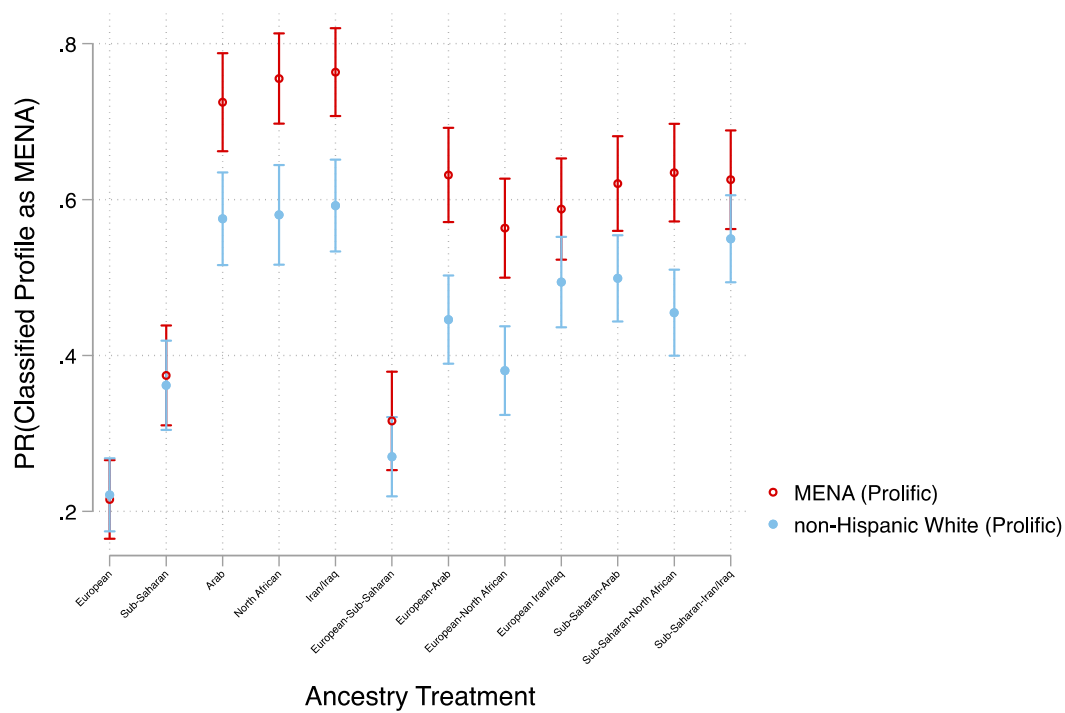


Figure S8. Comparing Ancestry Treatment Effects for MENA Classification by Survey Sample
 Note: Predicted Probabilities are based on a model interacting the ancestry treatment with an indicator of survey sample.

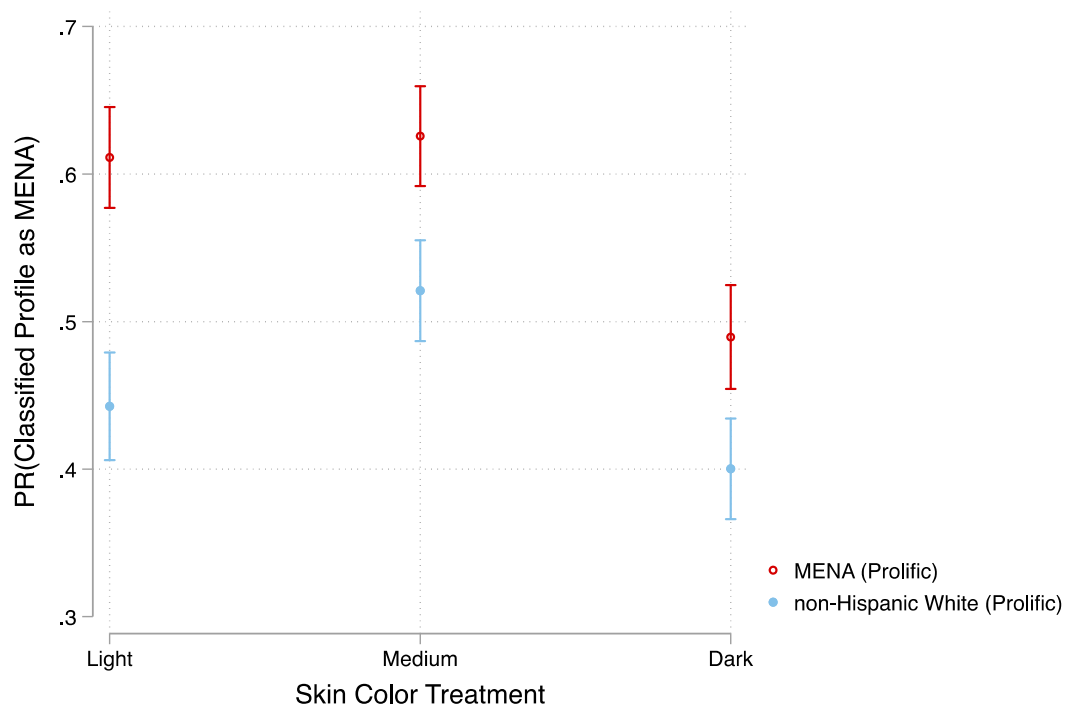


Figure S9. Comparing Skin Color Treatment Effects for MENA Classification by Survey Sample

Note: Predicted Probabilities are based on a model interacting the skin color treatment with an indicator of survey sample.

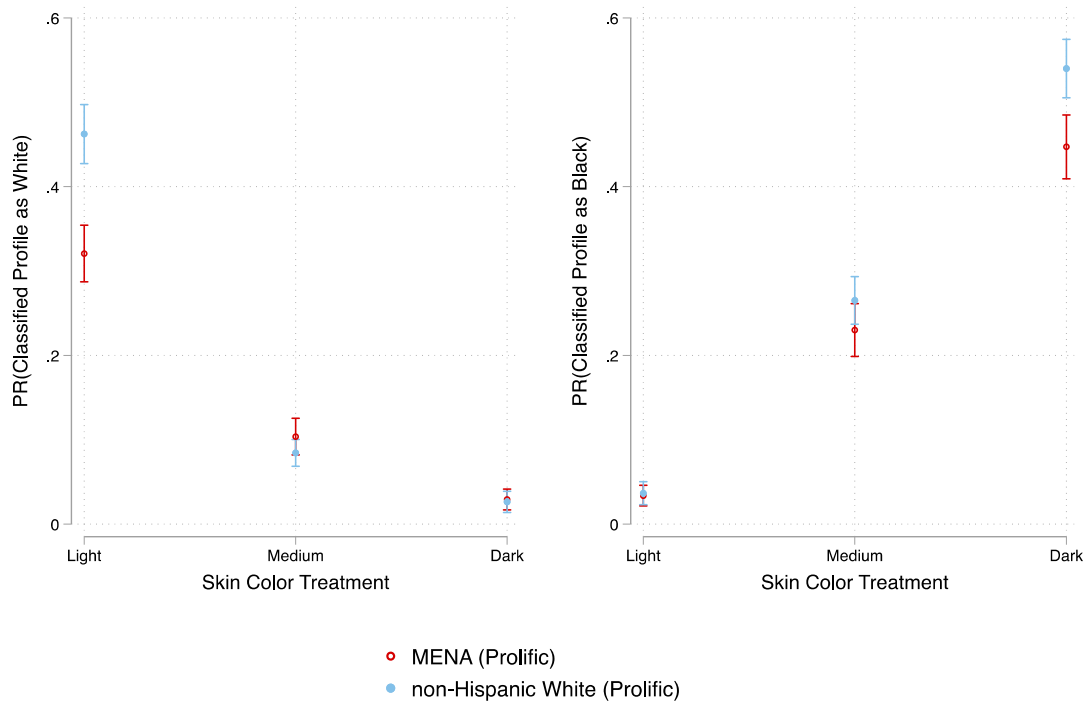


Figure S10. Comparing Skin Color Treatment Effects for White and Black Classification by Survey Sample.

Note: Predicted Probabilities are based on models interacting the skin color treatment with an indicator of survey sample.

Table S4. Effects of NCT Treatment, Prolific Sample

Identification	Experimental Condition		
	Control	Treatment	Total
White	131	19	150
	79.88	11.45	45.45
Asian	9	1	10
	5.49	0.60	3.03
Some other race	24	0	24
	14.63	0.00	7.27
MENA only	-	98	98
	-	59.04	29.70
MENA & White	-	44	44
	-	26.51	13.33
MENA & Hispanic	-	1	1
	-	0.60	0.30
MENA & American Indian	-	1	1
	-	0.60	0.30
MENA & Native Hawaiian	-	2	2
	-	1.20	0.61
Total	164	166	330

Pearson $\chi^2 = 260.02$ $p = 0.000$

First row has *frequencies* and second row has *column percentages*

Table S5. Effects of NCT Treatment, Lucid Sample

Identification	Experimental Condition		
	Control	Treatment	Total
White	111	31	142
	62.71	20.39	43.16
Hispanic	7	1	8
	3.95	0.66	2.43
Black	24	13	37
	13.56	8.55	11.25
Asian	12	5	17
	6.78	3.29	5.17
American Indian	3	1	4
	1.69	0.66	1.22
Native Hawaiian	2	0	2
	1.13	0.00	0.61
Some other race	18	2	20
	10.17	1.32	6.08
MENA only	-	51	51
	-	33.55	15.50
MENA & White	-	24	24
	-	15.79	7.29
MENA & Hispanic	-	4	4
	-	2.63	1.22
MENA & Black	-	5	5
	-	3.29	1.52
MENA & Asian	-	8	8
	-	5.26	2.43
MENA & American Indian	-	6	6
	-	3.95	1.82
MENA & Some other Race	-	1	1
	-	0.66	0.30
Total	177	152	329

Pearson $\chi^2 = 169.60$ $p = 0.0000$

First row has *frequencies* and second row has *column percentages*

Table S6. Effects of NCT Treatment by Ancestry, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples

Identification	Middle Eastern Ancestry			North African Ancestry		
	Experimental Condition			Experimental Condition		
	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total
White	186	25	211	52	13	65
	72.94	10.46	42.71	62.65	14.77	38.01
Hispanic	6	0	6	3	0	3
	2.35	0.00	1.21	3.61	0.00	1.75
Black	9	3	12	16	10	26
	3.53	1.26	2.43	19.28	11.36	15.20
Asian	13	4	17	6	2	8
	5.10	1.67	3.44	7.23	2.27	4.68
American Indian	2	1	3	1	0	1
	0.78	0.42	0.61	1.20	0.00	0.58
Native Hawaiian	2	0	2	1	0	1
	0.78	0.00	0.40	1.20	0.00	0.58
Some other race	37	1	38	4	1	5
	14.51	0.42	7.69	4.82	1.14	2.92
MENA only	-	126	126	-	37	37
	-	52.72	25.51	-	42.05	21.64
MENA & White	-	59	59	-	14	14
	-	24.69	11.94	-	15.91	8.19
MENA & Hispanic	-	3	3	-	3	3
	-	1.26	0.61	-	3.41	1.75
MENA & Black	-	2	2	-	4	4
	-	0.84	0.40	-	4.55	2.34
MENA & Asian	-	8	8	-	1	1
	-	3.35	1.62	-	1.14	0.58
MENA & American Indian	-	4	4	-	3	3
	-	1.67	0.81	-	3.41	1.75
MENA & Native Hawaiian	-	2	2	-	0	0
	-	0.84	0.40	-	0.00	0.00
MENA & Some other Race	-	1	1	-	0	0
	-	0.42	0.20	-	0.00	0.00
Total	255	239	494	83	88	171
X ² Test within Sample	Pearson X ² = 377.93 p = 0.0000			Pearson X ² = 95.52 p = 0.0000		

Note: First row has *frequencies* and second row has *column percentages*. Respondents reporting both Middle Eastern and North African ancestries are included in both sub-groups.

Table S7. Effects of NCT Treatment by Immigrant Generation, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples

Identification	First Gen			Second Gen			Third + Gen		
	Experimental Condition			Experimental Condition			Experimental Condition		
	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total
White	45	7	52	63	6	69	132	36	168
	78.95	12.28	45.61	66.32	5.22	32.86	70.59	25.00	50.76
Hispanic	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	1	5
	3.51	0.00	1.75	1.05	0.00	0.48	2.14	0.69	1.51
Black	0	1	1	8	0	8	16	12	28
	0.00	1.75	0.88	8.42	0.00	3.81	8.56	8.33	8.46
Asian	4	2	6	8	2	10	9	2	11
	7.02	3.51	5.26	8.42	1.74	4.76	4.81	1.39	3.32
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.69	1.21
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.60
Some other race	6	0	6	15	1	16	21	1	22
	10.53	0.00	5.26	15.79	0.87	7.62	11.23	0.69	6.65
MENA only	-	35	35	-	88	88	-	25	25
	-	61.40	30.70	-	76.52	41.90	-	17.36	7.55
MENA & White	-	9	9	-	12	12	-	47	47
	-	15.79	7.89	-	10.43	5.71	-	32.64	14.20
MENA & Hispanic	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1
	-	1.75	0.88	-	2.61	1.43	-	0.69	0.30
MENA & Black	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	5	5
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	3.47	1.51
MENA & Asian	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	5	5
	-	1.75	0.88	-	1.74	0.95	-	3.47	1.51
MENA & American Indian	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	6	6
	-	1.75	0.88	-	0.00	0.00	-	4.17	1.81
MENA & Native Hawaiian	-	0	0	-	1	1	-	1	1
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.87	0.48	-	0.69	0.30
MENA & Some other Race	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.69	0.30
Total	57	57	114	95	115	210	187	144	331
X ² Test within Sample	Pearson X ² = 84.44 p= 0.00			Pearson X ² = 177.64 p = 0.00			Pearson X ² = 171.17 p = 0.00		

Note: First row has *frequencies* and second row has *column percentages*.

Table S8. Effects of NCT Treatment by Perceptions of Anti-MENA Discrimination, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples

	Do not perceive a lot of discrimination			Perceive a lot of discrimination		
Identification	Experimental Condition			Experimental Condition		
	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total
White	144	37	181	96	11	107
	76.60	24.03	52.92	64.00	6.83	34.41
Hispanic	3	1	4	4	0	4
	1.60	0.65	1.17	2.67	0.00	1.29
Black	17	10	27	7	3	10
	9.04	6.49	7.89	4.67	1.86	3.22
Asian	10	4	14	11	2	13
	5.32	2.60	4.09	7.33	1.24	4.18
American Indian	2	0	2	1	1	2
	1.06	0.00	0.58	0.67	0.62	0.64
Native Hawaiian	1	0	1	1	0	1
	0.53	0.00	0.29	0.67	0.00	0.32
Some other race	11	0	11	30	2	32
	5.85	0.00	3.22	20.00	1.24	10.29
MENA only	-	59	59	-	89	89
	-	38.31	17.25	-	55.28	28.62
MENA & White	-	35	35	-	33	33
	-	22.73	10.23	-	20.50	10.61
MENA & Hispanic	-	1	1	-	4	4
	-	0.65	0.29	-	2.48	1.29
MENA & Black	-	1	1	-	4	4
	-	0.65	0.29	-	2.48	1.29
MENA & Asian	-	5	5	-	3	3
	-	3.25	1.46	-	1.86	0.96
MENA & American Indian	-	1	1	-	6	6
	-	0.65	0.29	-	3.73	1.93
MENA & Native Hawaiian	-	0	0	-	2	2
	-	0.00	0.00	-	1.24	0.64
MENA & Some other Race	-	0	0	-	1	1
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.62	0.32
Total	188	154	342	150	161	311
X ² Test within Sample	Pearson X ² = 183.07 p = 0.00			Pearson X ² = 246.77 p = 0.00		

Note: First row has *frequencies* and second row has *column percentages*.

Table S9: Randomization Check for Self-Identification Experiment: Predicting Assignment to Treatment Condition

	Prolific MENA		Lucid MENA	
	Sample coef	se	Sample coef	se
Age	-0.00	(0.00)	-0.00	(0.00)
Female (ref=male)	-0.13+	(0.07)	-0.01	(0.06)
Education (ref=Graduate/Professional degree)	0.08	(0.10)	0.10	(0.08)
Four year college degree				
High school graduate	-0.01	(0.12)	0.03	(0.11)
Some college	0.03	(0.11)	0.13	(0.09)
Some high school	0.59	(0.53)	0.20	(0.27)
Household Income (ref= below 29,999)	0.01	(0.09)	0.07	(0.10)
30,000-59,999				
60,000-99,999	-0.04	(0.09)	0.15	(0.10)
100,000 or more	-0.05	(0.08)	0.11	(0.11)
Partisanship (ref= Democrat)	-0.04	(0.10)	-0.02	(0.08)
Republican				
Other	0.07	(0.09)	0.03	(0.09)
Immigrant Generation (ref= First)	0.12	(0.09)	-0.03	(0.10)
Second				
Third+	0.08	(0.09)	-0.11	(0.08)
Religion (ref= Christian)	-0.09	(0.09)	0.06	(0.08)
Muslim				
Other	-0.18	(0.12)	0.14	(0.11)
Not religious	-0.07	(0.08)	-0.03	(0.08)
One or more Middle Eastern grandparent (ref= no)	0.15+	(0.08)	-0.11	(0.10)
One or more North African grandparent (ref= no)	0.23*	(0.09)	-0.06	(0.09)
Believe MENAs in the United States experience 'A lot' of discrimination (ref= no)	0.08	(0.06)	0.03	(0.06)
Constant	0.41+	(0.22)	0.47*	(0.19)
Observations	317	317	324	324
R-squared	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05

Table S10. Effects of NCT Treatment by Religion, Combined Lucid and Prolific Samples

	Muslim			Christian			None			Other		
	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total	Control	Treatment	Total
White	61	6	67	96	26	122	60	9	69	20	6	26
	67.03	6.12	35.45	75.00	24.76	52.36	66.67	11.25	40.59	74.07	23.08	49.06
Hispanic	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	1
	1.10	0.00	0.53	2.34	0.00	1.29	2.22	1.25	1.76	3.70	0.00	1.89
Black	8	2	10	12	10	22	3	0	3	1	1	2
	8.79	2.04	5.29	9.38	9.52	9.44	3.33	0.00	1.76	3.70	3.85	3.77
Asian	5	3	8	5	1	6	11	2	13	0	0	0
	5.49	3.06	4.23	3.91	0.95	2.58	12.22	2.50	7.65	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.86	1.11	0.00	0.59	0.00	3.85	1.89
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.86	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Some other race	16	1	17	8	0	8	13	1	14	5	0	5
	17.58	1.02	8.99	6.25	0.00	3.43	14.44	1.25	8.24	18.52	0.00	9.43
MENA only	-	66	66	-	40	40	-	31	31	-	8	8
	-	67.35	34.92	-	38.10	17.17	-	38.75	18.24	-	30.77	15.09
MENA & White	-	14	14	-	21	21	-	26	26	-	5	5
	-	14.29	7.41	-	20.00	9.01	-	32.50	15.29	-	19.23	9.43
MENA & Hispanic	-	0	0	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	0	0
	-	0	0	-	2.86	1.29	-	2.50	1.18	-	0	0
MENA & Black	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	0	0
	-	2.04	1.06	-	1.90	0.86	-	1.25	0.59	-	0	0
MENA & Asian	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	3	3
	-	1.02	0.53	-	1.90	0.86	-	2.50	1.18	-	11.54	5.66
MENA & American Indian	-	3	3	-	0	0	-	2	2	-	2	2
	-	3.06	1.59	-	0.00	0.00	-	2.50	1.18	-	0	0
MENA & Native Hawaiian	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	2	-	0	0
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	2.50	1.18	-	0	0
MENA & Some other Race	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0
	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	1.25	0.59	-	0.00	0.00
Total	91	98	189	128	105	233	90	80	170	27	26	53
X ² Test within Sample	Pearson X ² = 149.43 p= 0.00			Pearson X ² = 124.96 p = 0.00			Pearson X ² = 125.39 p = 0.00			Pearson X ² = 32.53 p = 0.00		

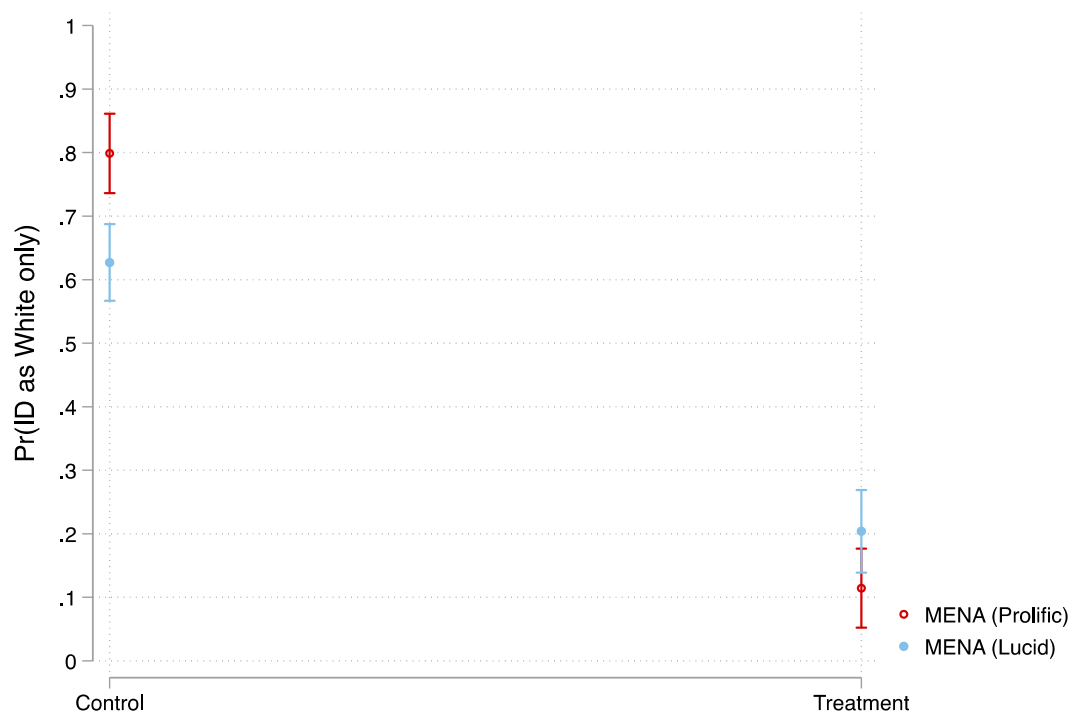


Figure S11. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only Across MENA Samples

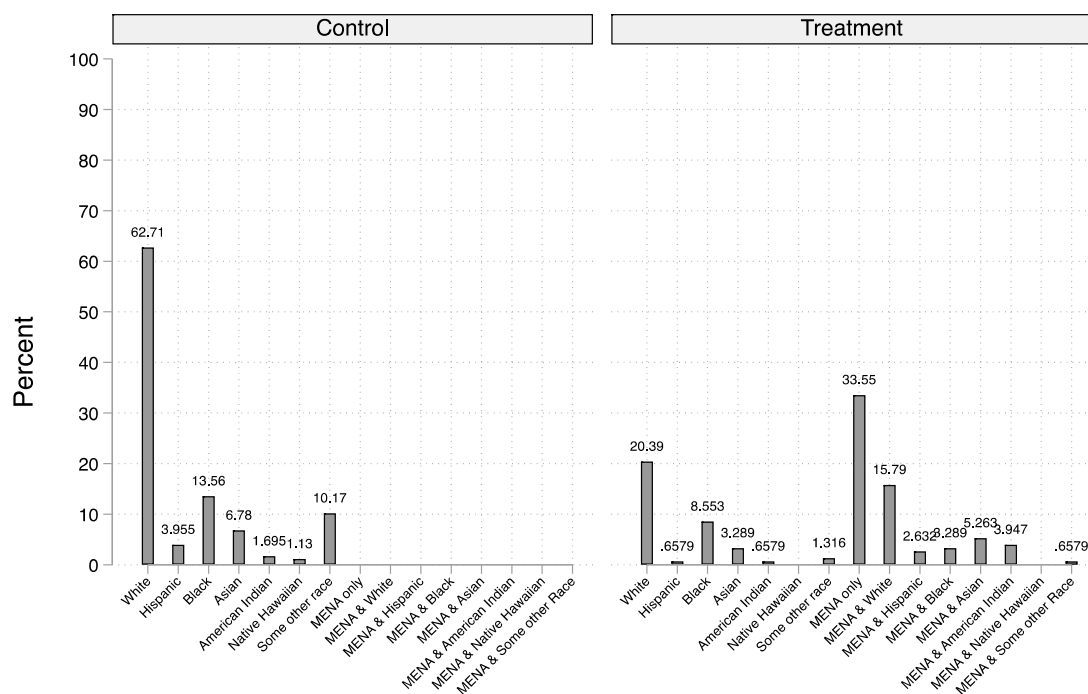


Figure S12. Self-Identification Experiment Results, Lucid Sample

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

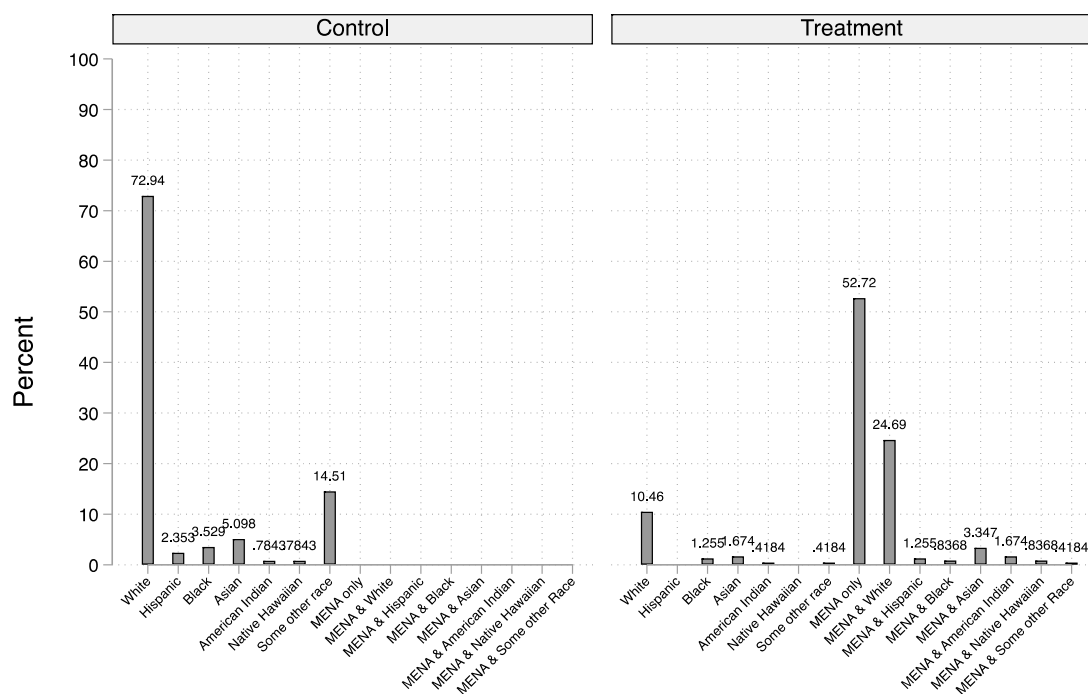


Figure S13. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents with at least one Middle Eastern Grandparent

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

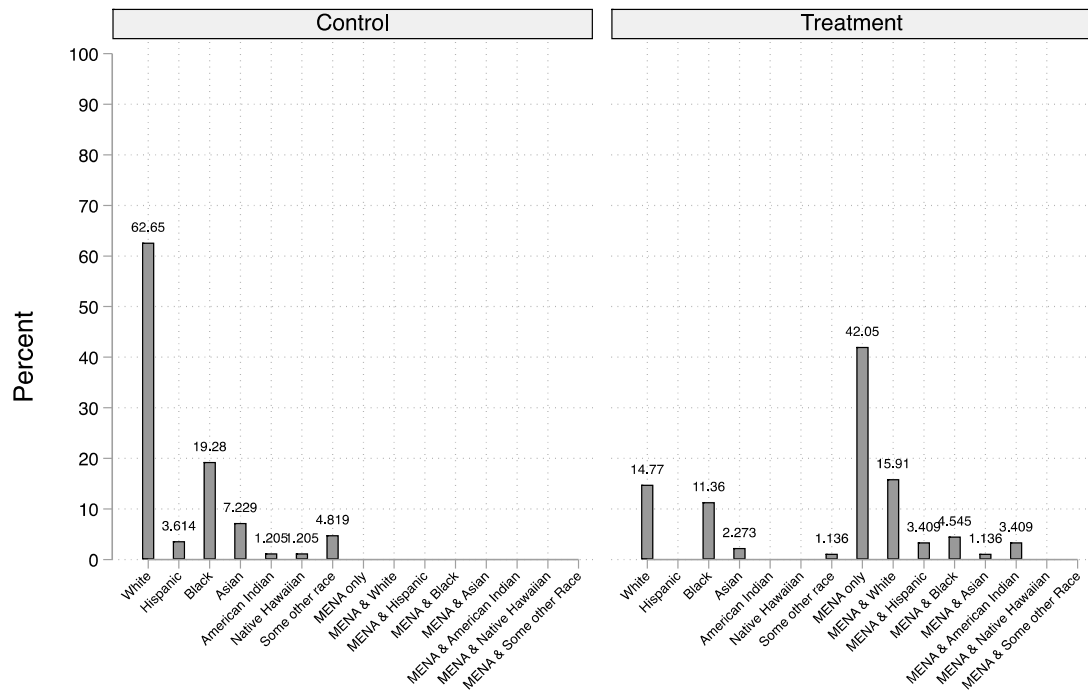


Figure S14. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents with at least one North African Grandparent

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

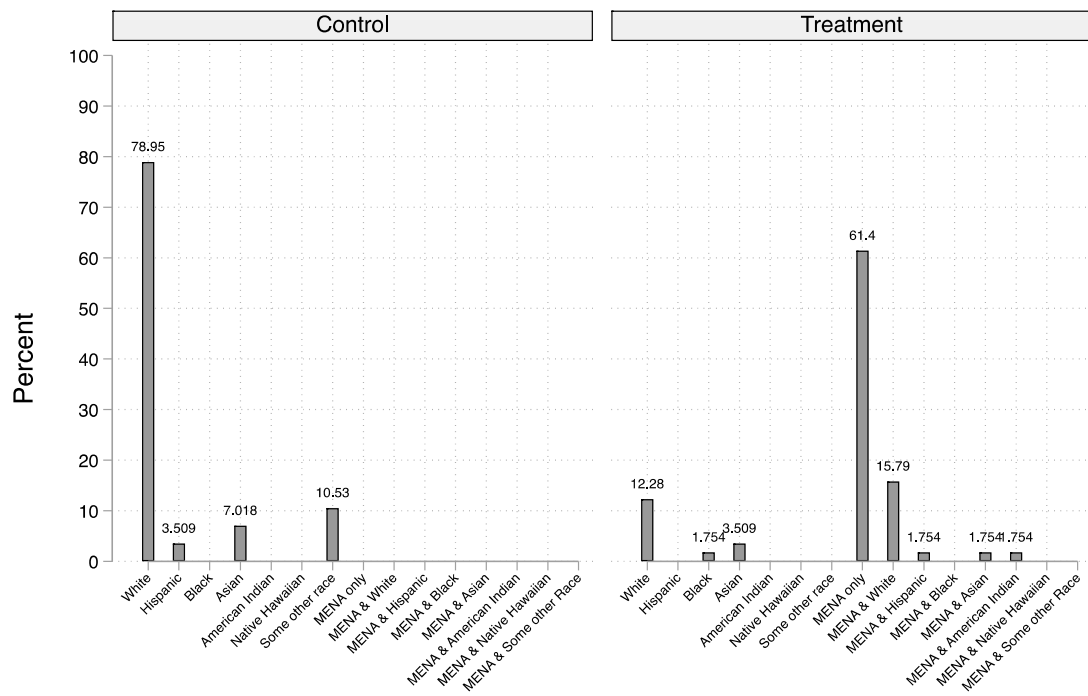


Figure S15. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to First-Generation Respondents

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

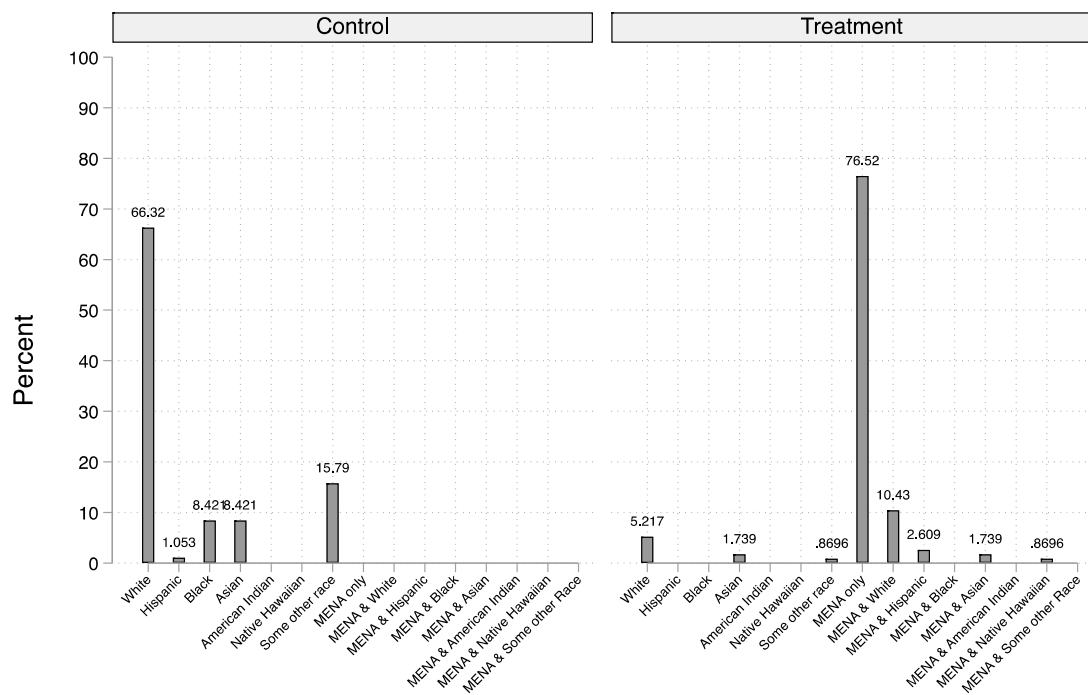


Figure S16. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Second-Generation Respondents

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

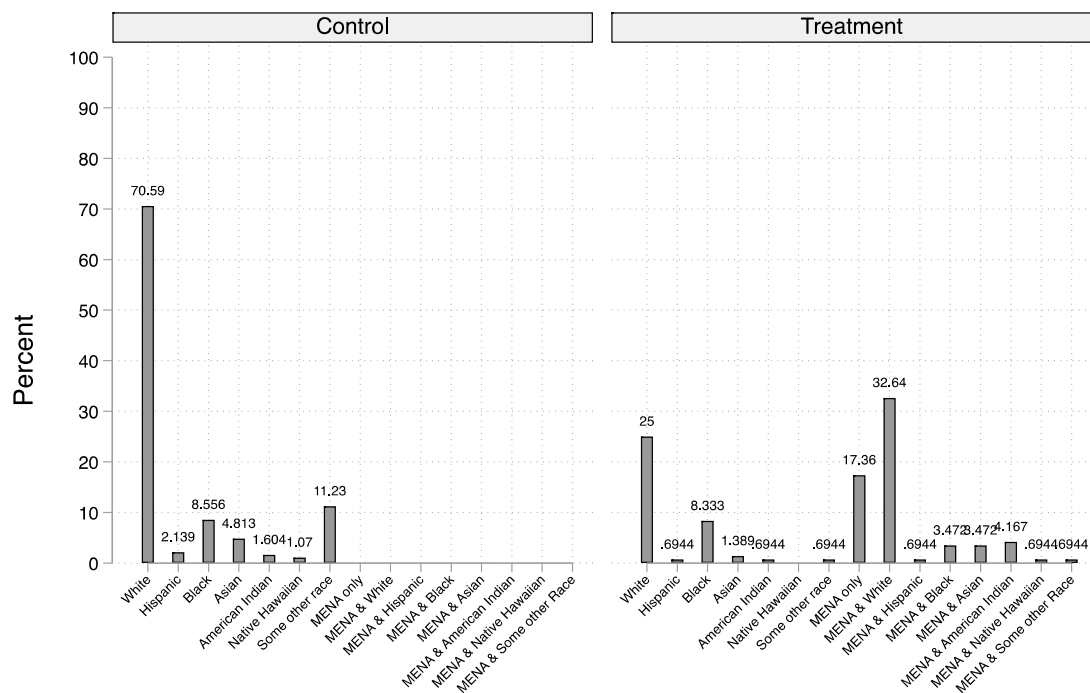


Figure S17. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Third-Plus-Generation Respondents

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

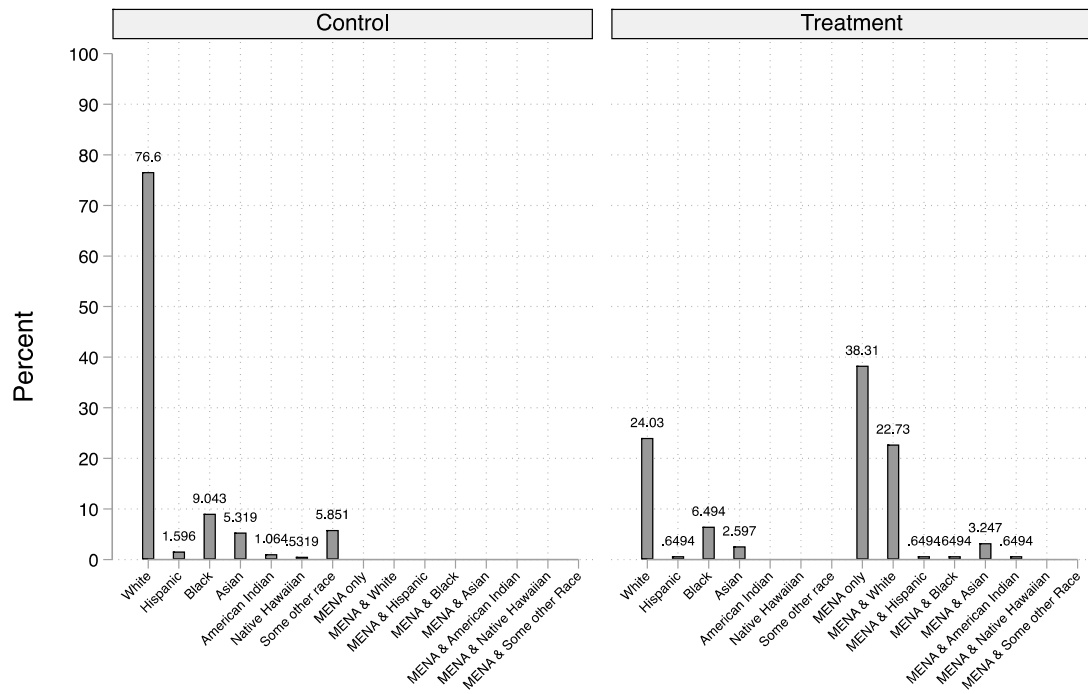


Figure S18. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents who do not perceive a lot of discrimination against MENAs in the U.S.

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

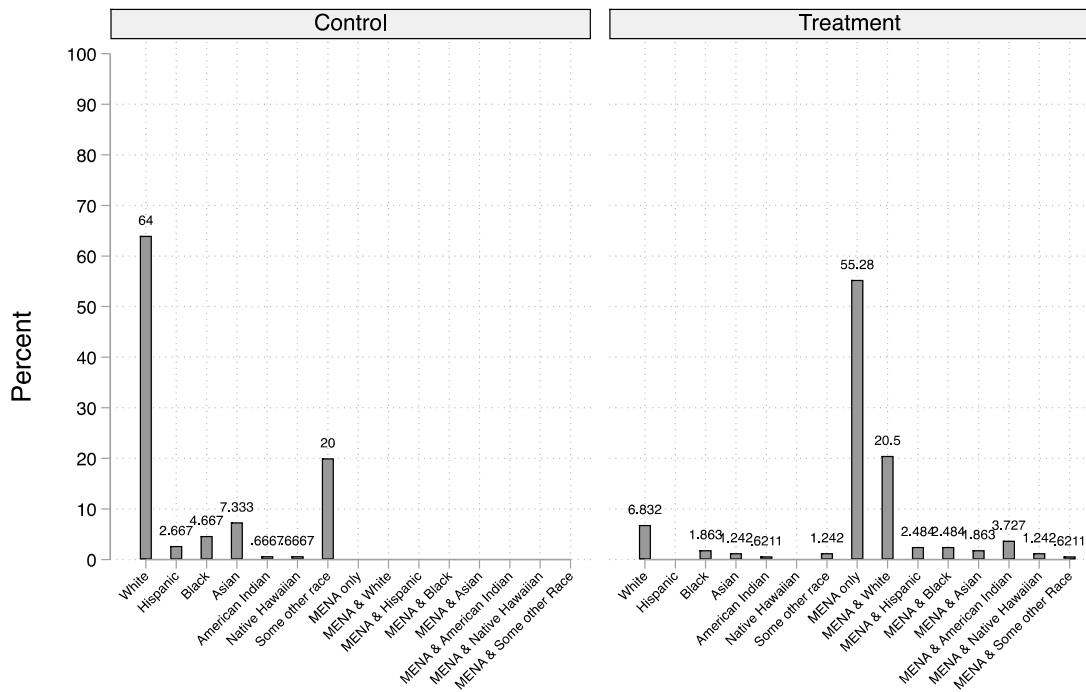


Figure S19. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Respondents who perceive a lot of discrimination against MENAs in the U.S.

Source: Combined Prolific and Lucid Samples

Note: Respondents in the control condition were not offered a MENA response category. Respondents in both treatment and control conditions were instructed to check all categories that apply.

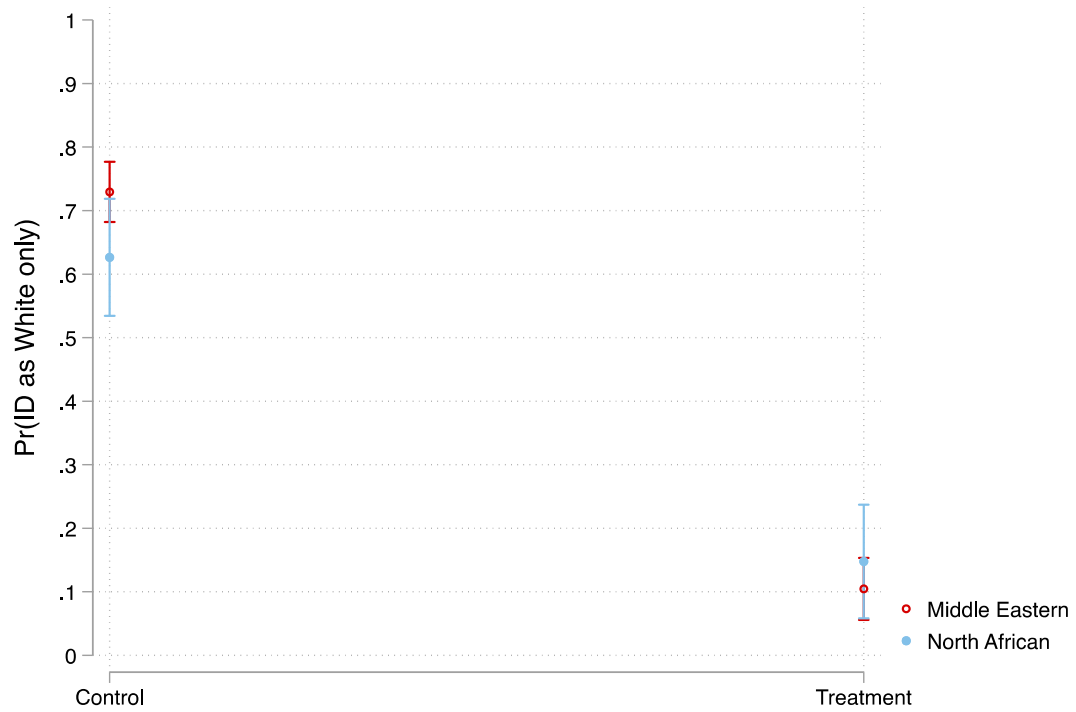


Figure S20. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by MENA Ancestry



Figure S21. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Immigrant Generation

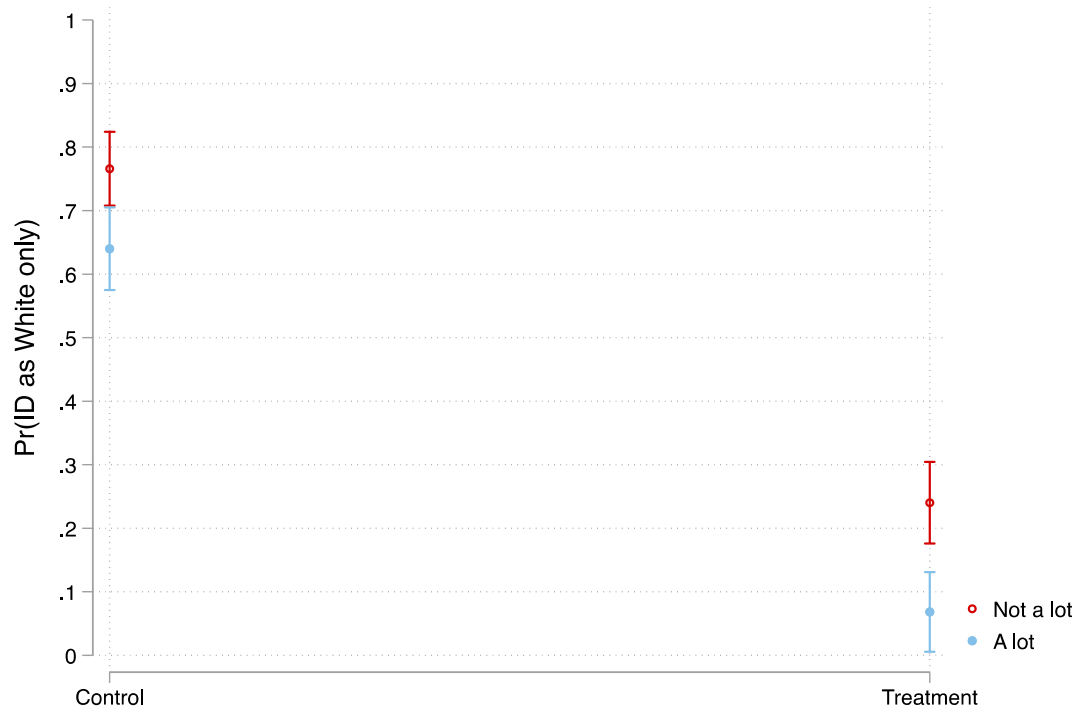


Figure S22. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Perceptions of Anti-MENA Discrimination in the United States

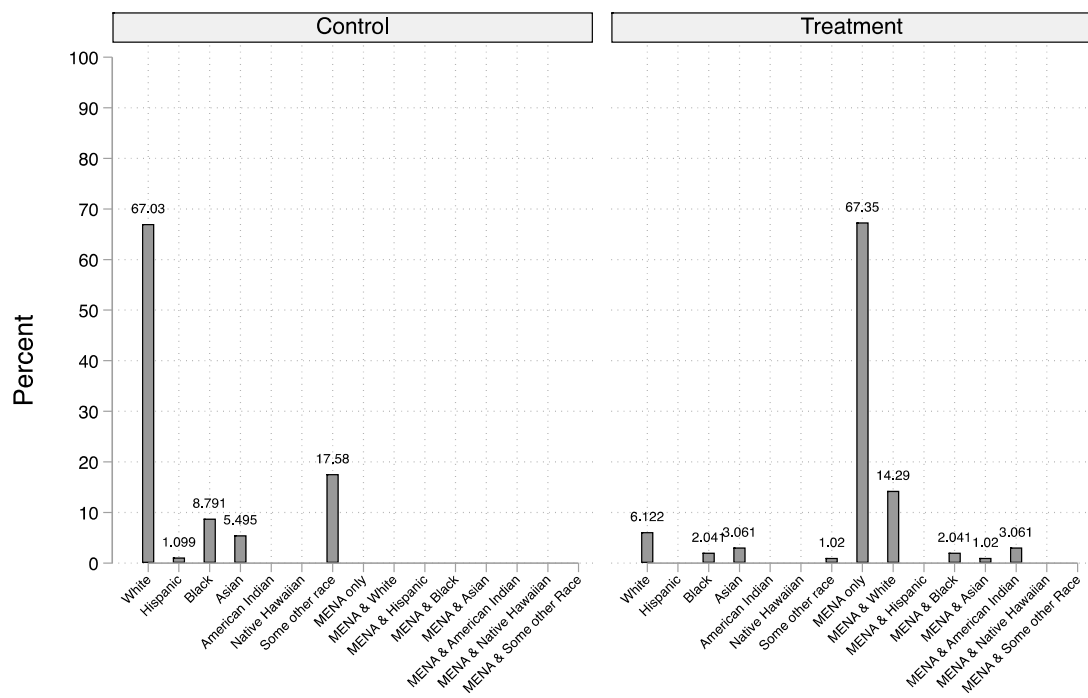


Figure S23. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Muslim Respondents

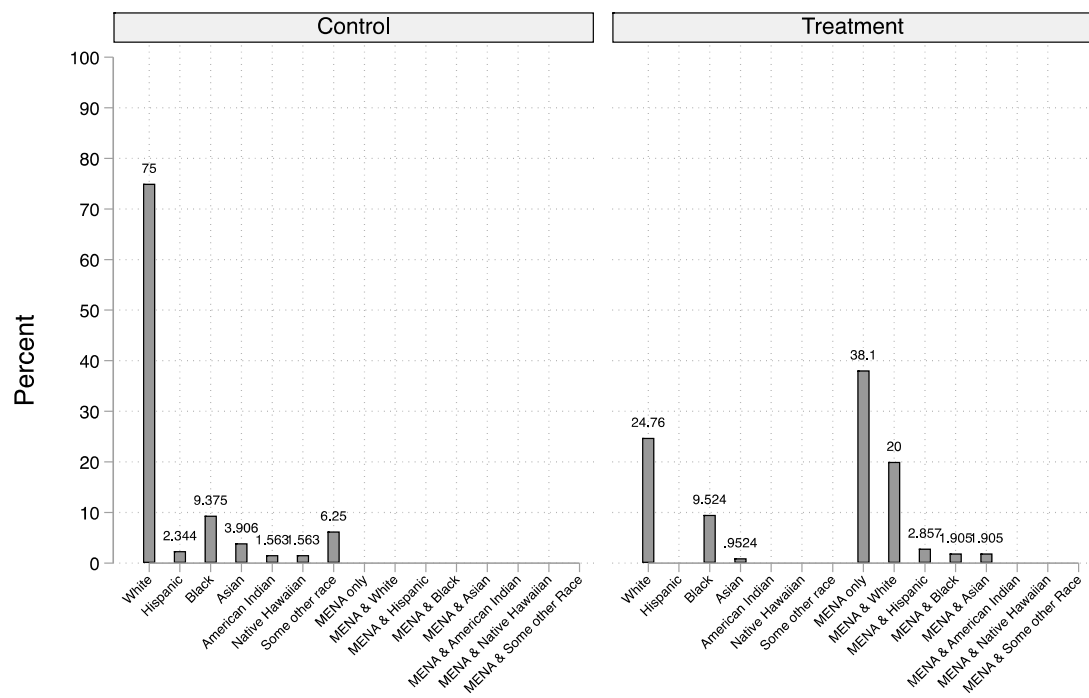


Figure S24. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Christian Respondents

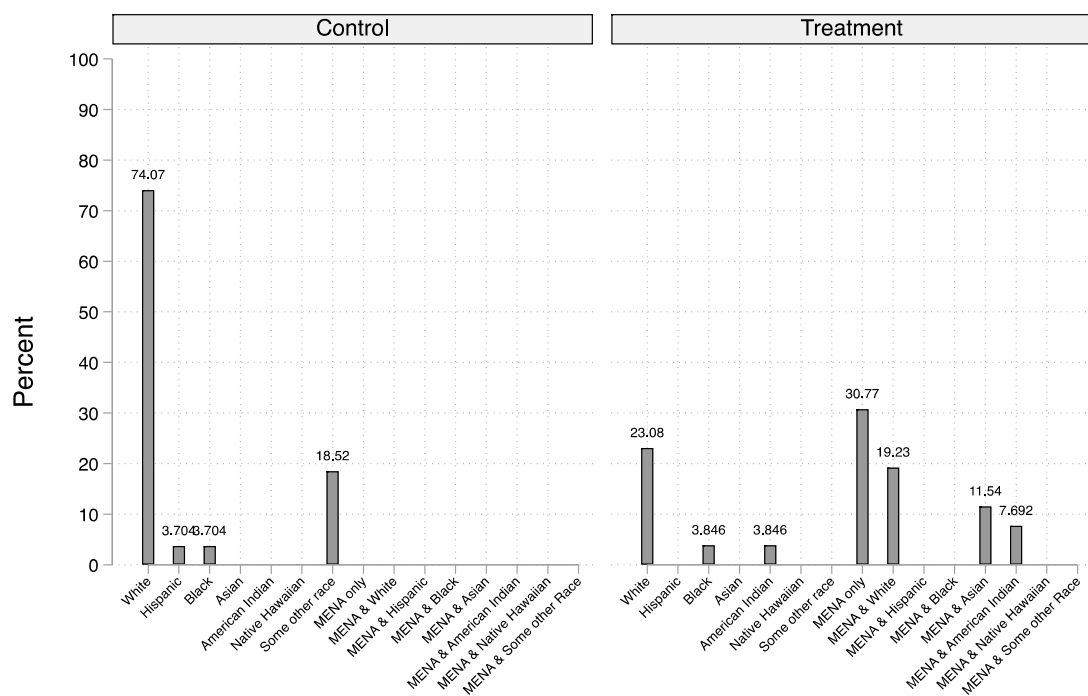


Figure S25. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to 'Other Religion' Respondents

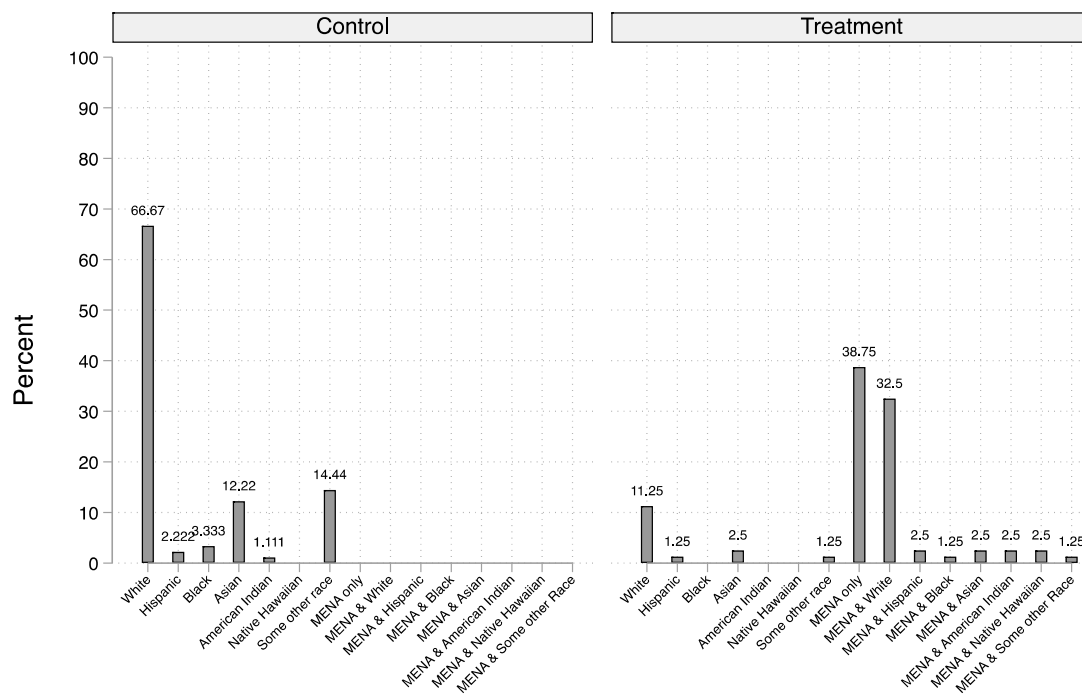


Figure S26. Self-Identification Results, Restricted to Non-Religious Respondents

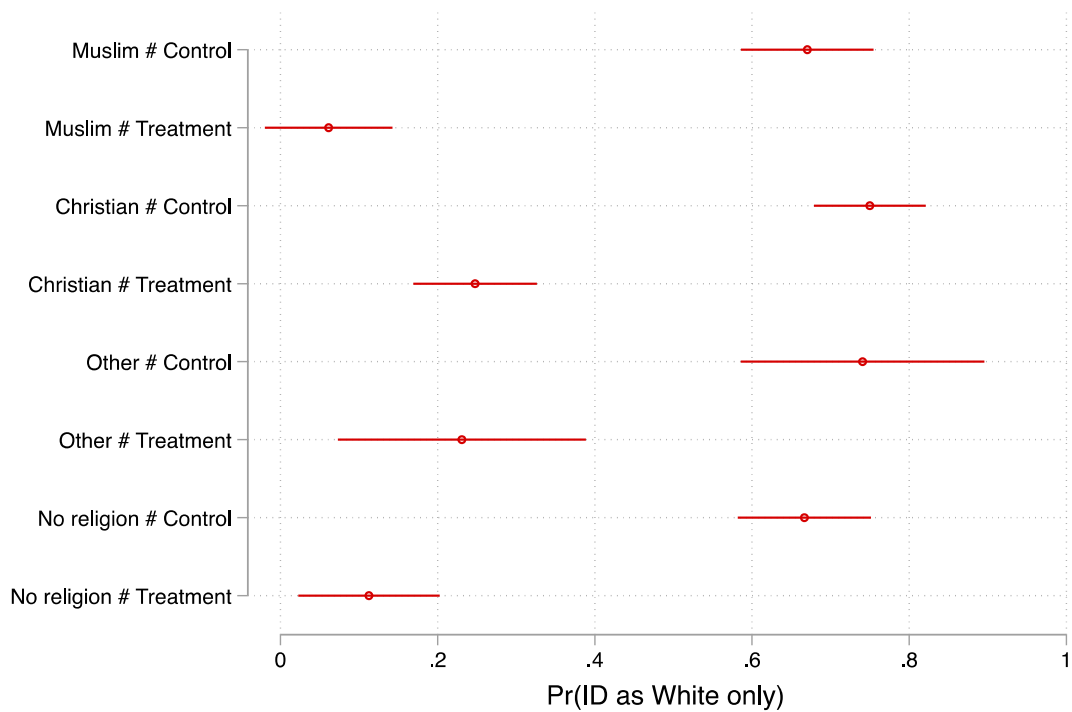


Figure S27. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only by Religious Affiliation

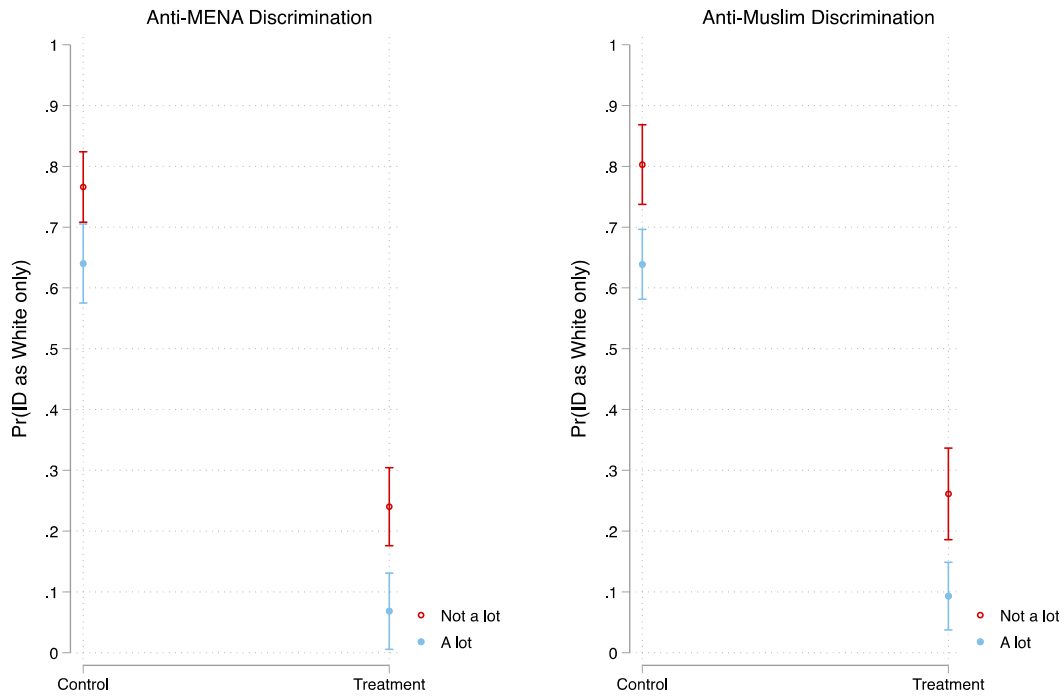


Figure S28. Comparing Treatment Effects on Identifying as White Only based on Perceived Levels of Anti-MENA and Anti-Muslim Discrimination

SI References

1. S. Johfre, A. Saperstein, J. Hollenbach. Measuring Race and Ancestry in the Age of Genetic Testing. *Demography* **58** 785-810 (2021).
2. W. Roth, B. Ivemark. Genetic Options: The Impact of Genetic Ancestry Testing on Consumers' Racial and Ethnic Identities. *American Journal of Sociology* **124** 150-184 (2018).
3. J. Weinberg, J. Freese, D. McElhattan. Comparing Data Characteristics and Results of an Online Factorial Survey between a Population-Based and a Crowdsource-Recruited Sample" *Sociological Science* DOI 10.15195/v1.a19 (2014).
4. J. Hainmueller, D. Hangartner, T. Yamamoto. Validating vignette and conjoint survey experiments against real-world behavior *PNAS* **1123** 2395-2400 (2015).
5. K. Bansak, J. Hainmueller, D. Hopkins, T. Yamamoto The Number of Choice Tasks and Survey Satisficing in Conjoint Experiments *Political Analysis* **26** 112-119 (2018).
6. A. Schachter, R. Flores, N. Maghbouleh. Ancestry, Color, or Culture? How Whites Racially Classify Others in the U.S. *American Journal of Sociology* **126** 1220-1263 (2021).
7. K. Matthews, J. Phelan, N. Jones, S. Konya, R. Marks, B. Pratt, J. Coombs, M. Bentley. 2015 National Content Test: Race and Ethnicity Analysis Report, US Census Bureau <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/final-analysis-reports/2015nct-race-ethnicity-analysis.pdf> (2017).
8. J. Hainmueller, D. Hopkins, T. Yamamoto. Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis: Understanding Multidimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments *Political Analysis* **22** 1-30 (2014).